The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1873. NUMBER 203.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,
107 STATE-ST.,
HAVE ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS,
WINDOW SHADES, BEDDING,
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Removal!

H. M. KNICKERBOCKER,
Paper Dealer,
HAS REMOVED TO
138 MONROE-ST.,
First Door West of Clark.

REMOVAL.

J. P. DALTON
HAS REMOVED TO
80 AND 82 RANDOLPH-ST.
Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Refrigerators, Ice Boxes, and the largest stock of House Furnishing Goods in the West.

REMOVAL.

JEWETT,
MANUFACTURER OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Removed to 268 STATE-ST.

TO RENT.

OFFICES
IN THE
Tribune Building
Not Yet Taken.

Two very desirable single offices on Second Floor.

One suite of two or three rooms on Second Floor.

A few large and small rooms on Third Floor, suitable for Architects or Artists.

Very large and desirable room on Fourth Floor, north light.

The finest single offices and suites in the city.

The building is strictly Fire-Proof.

The floors are laid in English Tile.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults

All appointments of the best description.

An elevator connects with all the floors.

The entire building is steam-heated, with porter always in attendance.

Vacancies yet remaining offered at reasonable rates for a term of years.

See the offices. For terms inquire of W. C. DOW,
Room 1, Nevada Block.

Houses,
Lots,
Stores,
Offices.

DWELLINGS for sale and to rent in all parts of the city and suburbs. Can sell in all locations. Easiest possible terms. HOUSES, STORES, and OFFICES to rent in first-class locations low to good tenants. See list in for sale columns of Sunday's paper.
JACOB C. MAGILL,
81 and 83 South Clark-st.

DESKS.

500
DESKS,
PLAIN AND ELABORATE,
Of a superior quality, and FULLY WARRANTED, will be sold VERY CHEAP by
A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,
166 to 170 State-st., corner Monroe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Blank Books,
AND
MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

THE Largest Stock,
Lowest Price,
Best Work.
SHORT & BRAYTON,
No. 181 East Madison-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

The Great Indian Doctor,
8 East Harrison-st., opposite the Post-Office, treats all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Kidneys, and Sexual organs with roots, herbs, and barks. No cure, no fees. Call for advice free. Hours, from 9 to 12 a. m., 3 to 4, and 7 to 9 p. m.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

This is to give notice that the firm of S. Donnell & Co., 122 West Lake-st., composed of S. Donnell and W. H. Whittemore, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party to sign in settling accounts. S. DONNELL,
W. H. WHITTEMORE. March 5, 1873.

DRY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE,
SCOTT & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
Madison and Franklin-sts.,

Are now showing full lines of new SPRING GOODS in every Department, to which they invite the attention of CLOSE BUYERS.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

SPRING, 1873.

WE INVITE

Every Gentleman desiring an elegant Suit, made from extra choice Fabrics, imported expressly for our use, which exactly meets his wants, either for marriage, demi-toilet or business uses, to call on

ELY,
IMPORTING TAILOR,
657 Wabash-av.,
And be "Suited."
Clergymen 10 per cent discount.
ESTABLISHED.......................1854.

FINANCIAL.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
BANKER,
164 & 166 LaSalle-st. (Bryan Block),
CHICAGO,

Is prepared to Purchase Real Estate, Mortgages, Mercantile Paper, and Rents:
Sells Foreign Exchange and Passage-Orders.
Buys and Sells Government Bonds.
Receives Accounts from Merchants, and others, and gives them liberal accommodations at the lowest rate of interest.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
WRENN & BREWSTER,
96 Washington-st.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.
Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.

Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.

FOR SALE,

A Banking House, well situated in a city of (6,400) six thousand four hundred inhabitants, and in one of the best Counties in Iowa. Reason for selling: Retiring from business. Address O 67, Tribune office.

Chicago Loan Agency.
CHASE & ADAMS.
HORACE G. CHASE, 31 Bryan Block
JOHN B. ADAMS, 164 LaSalle-st.
Money loaned or invested for capitalists and others. Sums of $1,000 to $10,000 in hand, to loan upon Chicago and Cook County real estate.

DIG.

We recognize the fact that business men will throw but little good money after poor. We ask nothing unless we collect, and no attorneys' fees in suits. We want a large office, with vault. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 Madison-st.

CITIZENS' BANK OF CHICAGO,
149 & 151 Madison-st., near LaSalle.
W. M. MAYO, Pres't. A. B. KELLOGG, Vice Pres't.
E. F. NEXSEN, Cashier.
Transacts a regular Banking business in all its branches. Accounts solicited from the business public.

GENERAL NOTICES.

FOR NEW ORLEANS,
TUESDAY, MARCH 11.
THE MAGNIFICENT PASSENGER STEAMER,
GREAT REPUBLIC,
Capt. THORWEGAN, J. P. YOUNG, Clerk, leaves St. Louis positively on March 11 for MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, NATCHEZ, NEW ORLEANS, and all way landings. The passenger accommodations on this palatial Steamer are unsurpassed. For passage apply to
THOMAS MORRISON & CO.,
201 N. Levee, St. Louis.
N. B.—The Republic leaves Cairo Thursday, March 13.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the will of the late John McDowell, of Bay City, Michigan, the premises, consisting of Foundry and Machine Shop, with all the tools, patterns, and appurtenances belonging thereto, also the real estate on which the same is situated, will be sold. This is desirable property, and splendidly located for business, having a river frontage with good wharf extending out nearly 800 feet to the new dock line now established. To such as may desire to purchase, a rare chance is offered.
Apply to THOMAS CHRONE, Executor,
Bay City, Michigan.

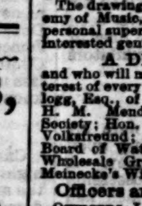
GIFT ENTERPRISES.

Milwaukee Market Association
GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT.
$40,000 IN CASH PRESENTS,
50,000 Tickets at $2 Each.
Tuesday, Mar. 25, at the Academy of Music, Milwaukee.

As but few tickets remain unsold, parties wishing for them will please order immediately.
1 Grand Cash Present of $20,000
1 " " " " 5,000
1,471 Presents, Amounting to $40,000 Cash.
The drawing will be conducted on the stage of the Academy of Music, in full view of the audience, and under personal supervision of the following well-known and disinterested gentlemen who have kindly consented to act as
A DRAWING COMMITTEE,
and who will make it their duty to carefully guard the interest of every ticket-holder near and far: James B. Kellogg, Esq., of Kellogg & Hathaway, Insurance Agents; H. M. Mendel, Esq., President Milwaukee Musical Society; Hon. Moritz Schœffler, Proprietor Banner and Volksfreund; Matthew Keenan, Secretary Milwaukee Board of Water Commissioners; Jos. H. Cordes, Esq., Wholesale Grocer; Ad. Meinecke, Esq., Proprietor Meinecke's Willow-Ware Works.

Officers and Directors of the Association.
OFFICERS: L. A. Schmidtner, President; P. V. Deuster, Vice-President; F. W. Jacobi, Secretary; W. H. Jacobs, Treasurer.
☞ Circulars containing full particulars sent on application, free of charge.
☞ Money should be sent in registered letter, post-office order, or by express.
PAUL BECHTNER, General Manager,
400 East Water-st., Milwaukee, to whom all communications should be addressed.
For further information or reference apply to
F. E. SAUERHERRING & CO.,
Dealers in Cigars and Tobacco, 110 South Clark-st. Chicago.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

LaFayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st.—Regular convocation this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. By order of the H. P.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Programme of Business to Be Transacted by the Senate.

The Waiting Louisiana Senators to Be Given the Cold Shoulder.

The Caldwell and Patterson Cases to Be Disposed of.

Collector Casey, of New Orleans, Anxious for a New Lease of Official Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The Senate Republican Caucus has determined upon the order of business to be transacted at this session. The almost unanimous agreement, so far as the Louisiana question is concerned, was that it should go over, and that, consequently, the credentials of Pinchback and McMillen should not be acted upon at this session. The point was made by leading Republicans, like Morton and Conkling, that, if this case was once opened for debate, there would be no end to it, and that it would only serve to make matters in Louisiana more unsettled than ever. It was also urged that if the Kellogg Government were continued in power until next December, the factions in the State by that time would have become finally reconciled to it, and there would perhaps be no necessity for further legislation. After a lengthy discussion, it was also arranged that the cases of Caldwell, Patterson, and Clayton should be disposed of at this session in the order mentioned. In two of three cases there will be so much debate as to require at least one week for their disposition. Action with regard to Patterson, on the report submitted the last of the session by Senator Morrill, is demanded by the ex-New Hampshire Senator, who is now here urging it. Sympathy for him is so great, and especially now that he is out of office, that considerable doubt is expressed whether the harsh recommendations of the Committee will be adopted. Patterson says that as his case now stands his whole future is compromised as well as that of his family, and that until he can get an adverse vote of the Senate on the report, it will always be thrown up to him and those who bear his name that he only escaped expulsion through the expiration of his term.

THE COMMITTEES.

The Democratic Senators addressed a joint note to the Republican caucus, yesterday, setting forth that, as the minority represented now nearly one-third of the Senate, they were entitled to more membership, and especially on the important leading committees. The caucus decided to accede so far as to give the Democrats two and even three assignments on the minor committees, but did not interfere with the present arrangement of the Finance and Judiciary.

NOMINATIONS.

So far as nominations are concerned the President says that the Senate has no need to stay here three days. He announces that he will only make appointments where commissions expire, and then only to reappoint incumbents, except in those special cases where public policy may require a change.

COLLECTOR CASEY,

of New Orleans, whose commission expires in about ten days, is here looking after his reappointment to that lucrative position. He has been assured that his commission will be reissued, but he does not want his name sent to the Senate during the present Executive session. With regard to Louisiana affairs, Casey says that the President is extremely anxious for a compromise between the warring factions. The Kellogg government also desires to compromise, but asserts that the Democrats claim too much. The latter have offered to give the Republicans Kellogg as Governor if they will give the Democrats the Lieutenant-Governor, and then make an even division of the rest of the offices. This plan the Republicans reject, on the ground that the Democrats would then proceed to immediately elect Kellogg to the Senate, when the Democrats would secure the Governorship. The Republicans have not confidence enough in Kellogg to believe that if this temptation was placed before him he would resist. Casey says that the commercial classes are beginning to assert their influence, and that it will be exerted in behalf of the party having the de-facto possession of power.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES AND REGULATIONS

to the contrary notwithstanding, there are as many eager, hungry office-seekers here as at the beginning of any previous administration. The President and heads of departments are besieged and waylaid at every point. Not a few of the needy patriots are ex-Congressmen who have been thrown aside by their ungrateful constituents. While admitting their unpopularity in their own localities, where they are best known, these gentlemen insist that the party owes them something, and that they did good service for Grant and Wilson in the Presidential campaign. Missions abroad, from Minister Plenipotentiary to commercial agent, are most in demand, but the majority are not particular. They will take anything, and be thankful for it. The Senators are taking advantage of the absence of their colleagues of the House to carry off the lion's share of the offices. They do not find Grant as pliable now as he was four years ago. He understands himself and his place better, and he is decidedly more independent. In a recent conversation with a Senator who wanted an appointment made, the President is reported as having said that he intended to have some influence himself with the Administration during the next four years. Even so adroit a politician as Gen. Cameron has discovered that under Gen. Grant's second term he cannot have everything his own way. In a recent effort to turn out the United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Cameron was incontinently snubbed by the President, and he is now of opinion that Grant intends to be stubborn, and run the machine to suit himself.

PROPOSED WESTERN VISIT.

It is stated that the President intends to make a visit to St. Louis some time during the summer, to look after his property there.

SYMPATHY FOR THE CUBANS.

The colored people will hold another meeting here to-morrow night to express their sympathy for the Cuban revolutionists. Gen. Banks will make the evening address.

MORE BRIBERY.

John J. Patterson, late of Pennsylvania, now hailing as a United States Senator from South Carolina, where it is alleged he secured his election *a la* Pomeroy, is likely to get into trouble at the next session of the Senate. There is a document being placed in the hands of the Senators which charges that Patterson, who, like Caldwell, is a disciple of Simon Cameron, paid $80,000 for his election; that the money can be traced directly from him to the parties to whom it was paid, and that his own admissions are sufficient to convict him of bribery and corruption. Of course, Patterson's party friends will not proceed against him, nor will the Democrats take action at this session. They intend, however, at the next session, to introduce a resolution preferring charges against Patterson, and demanding an investigation.

POMEROY.

Influential Kansas politicians, now here, say that there is no doubt but that Pomeroy will be convicted of bribery by the Criminal Court of Topeka, next June, and that he will be sentenced to the Penitentiary.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 9.—It is supposed that the debate on the Caldwell case will continue two or three days, as four or five Senators are prepared to make speeches. The debate will be under the management of Senator Morton.

APPLICATIONS FOR OFFICE

are very numerous. Saturday's mails brought over a hundred letters to Secretary Fish. It is known, from official sources, that there will be comparatively few changes, and these for satisfactory reasons to the appointing power.

POSTAGE.

It is held by the Post Office Department that the recent decision of the Attorney-General, that double postage should not be collected at offices of delivery on unpaid portions of letters partly prepaid by at least one full rate, does not apply to mailable matter of the third class, namely, phamphlets, occasional publications, magazines, unsealed circulars, books, manuscripts, etc.

WAITING TO BE HEARD.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Gen. McMillan and ex-Gov. Pinchback, Senators-elect of their respective parties, are still in Washington awaiting events, but the Senate is not inclined to take any action whatever on Louisiana matters during the present executive session.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Letter of Sympathy from the President of the United States.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 9.—President Grant authorizes the publication of the following letter to Mr. Colfax:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873.

MY DEAR MR. COLFAX: Allow me to say that I sympathize with you in the recent Congressional investigations; that I have watched them closely, and I am as satisfied now, as I have ever been, of your integrity, patriotism, and freedom from the charges imputed as if I knew of my own knowledge of your innocence. Our official relations have been so pleasant that I would like to keep up the personal relations through life. Affectionately yours, U. S. GRANT.

What the Louisville Courier-Journal Says.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 9.—The *Courier-Journal* to-morrow morning contains the following double-leaded editorial: "We have taken the trouble to review carefully the case of Mr. Colfax, as recorded in the Congressional investigation, and compare it with the elaborate defense delivered by the late Vice-President at South Bend, last Saturday. The result of our researches is, that he has given a successful and satisfactory explanation of the entire matter. It will require a closer analysis than that which we have made or are capable of making to alter our opinion that in this business Mr. Colfax has been very much abused and wronged, and we are the readier to allow this since we have never been tempted, and could not be induced, to sacrifice the private character of any man to partisan interest or prejudice. In doing what we believe to be an act of personal justice, we desire to be full, explicit, and ungrudging, and therefore we shall not shadow the congratulations which we have to offer a conspicuous political adversary by any of those minor disparagements which might be sanctioned by a less generous criticism."

PACIFIC COAST.

Mining Accident—Quick Passage—A Sanguinary Encounter—Balloon Ascension—Obituary—Capt. Jack Finally Concludes to Surrender Unconditionally.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—At Sutter Creek, Amador County to-day, Patrick Collier and George Garadella were instantly killed by the falling buckets of a ming-shaft at which they were working. The men were terribly mangled. P. Grady was severely hurt.

Ship River Indus arrived to-day. She made the passage from London in 116 days, one of the quickest voyages recorded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 9.—A shooting affray occurred last night at Washington, near Sacramento, between Winslow Pickett and one Woods. Woods attempted to remove the logs from the sidewalk in front of Pickett's residence. Miss Pickett ordered him away. He refused, and she threw scalding water on him. A fight ensued, when Miss Pickett and her sister finally drove him away. He wounded the young lady in the hand with a knife. Her brother went in pursuit of Woods, found him, and knocked him down. Woods drew a pistol and shot Pickett, breaking his right arm. Pickett had no weapon, but kept punishing Woods, who fired a second shot through Pickett's breast, causing probably a mortal wound. Woods was severely injured, but is under arrest.

Mr. Lowe made a balloon ascension to-day from this city, and reached a high altitude. He was carried rapidly southeast, and when last heard from was passing over San Jose towards Gilroy.

Capt. Gage, of New York, master of ship S. G. Reed, died in this city to-day. His ship arrived two weeks since from New York.

A dispatch from Yreka to-night says Boston Charlie and squaw returned last evening from Jack's camp with news that Jack and his band were ready to leave the lava-bed on Monday. Jack requests that three wagons be sent on Monday to meet them at Rocky Point, half-way between Fairchild's and the lava-bed. Tents will be put up for their reception, to be located there till their removal to Angel Island. They could not come out to-day, as one of their men had died, and they must bury him to-morrow with military honors. This action probably closes the Modoc war.

Cincinnati Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., March 9.—The rupture between the Democrats and Liberal Republicans, precipitated by the Democratic City Convention putting up a full party ticket, is not likely to be healed.

The *Enquirer*, while it supports Johnston, nominee of this Convention for Mayor, does not approve of the course taken in making out a full party ticket.

The *Commercial* this morning says editorially: "One of the most bigoted partisans in the city is Mr. George W. C. Johnston, Democratic candidate for Mayor. He probably would refuse to put a policeman on guard who could not prove that he had worn mourning after the surrender of Lee."

This contains the first of the matter which made Johnston the rock of offense to the Liberal Republicans. Members of the latter party declare their intention to run a ticket of their own. That the old-line Republicans will nominate S. S. Davis, the present incumbent, for Mayor, is a foregone conclusion. Partial combinations, running through all the tickets, are probable. On the Democratic ticket the candidate for Judge of the Superior Court is a Republican. The sentiment in favor of placing the selection of the nominees for the bench above the influence of party considerations will probably find expression in this instance. The Liberal Republicans think the action of the Democracy has greatly strengthened their party, and does not meet the favor of the war Democrats.

The Convention was controlled by Branch Democrats, who had a bad war record.

The *Enquirer* to-day, editorially, calls yesterday's Convention "The Greenwood Hall Mob." It says that "Ten or twelve gentlemen of unbounded patriotism, but indifferent judgment, have taken charge of the Democratic party in this city and county, and are determined to rule or smash things. Whenever the party develops strength enough to drive these fellows to the wall, it will have achieved a great victory."

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Probabilities—Afternoon reports are very generally missing from all stations in the Ohio Valley and its tributaries, and it is presumed that this is the result of a storm now apparently central in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, which will probably extend during the rest of Sunday night eastward over Pennsylvania. For Monday morning in the lower lakes, north and west winds, cloudy and clearing weather. In New England, northeast winds with cloudy and threatening weather. On the Middle Atlantic coast, southwest winds, backing to southeast on the New Jersey and Long Island shore with cloudy weather. In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, southwest winds and cloudy weather. Cautionary signals are ordered for Baltimore, Norfolk, Cape May, and New York, for Sunday night.

The Isle of Shoals Tragedy.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 9.—The Misses Christensen, Wagner's victims at the Isle of Shoals murder, were buried to-day from St. John's Episcopal Church. Wagner was carried to Saco last night.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 9.—The debate on the bill dissolving the Assembly, convoking a constituent Cortes, and providing for election for, members of the latter, opened in the Assembly yesterday. The President of the Chamber left the chair and made a patriotic speech, declaring that he should not oppose the dissolution of the Assembly and the call for a constituent Cortes.

Prime Minister Figueras exhorted the Liberals to pursue a conciliatory course, and urged the Conservatives to trust in the Republic.

The Assembly voted to take the bill into consideration, by 186 yeas to 19 nays. A large crowd of people in front of the hall, on learning the result of the vote, gave repeated cheers for the Republic.

The *Imparcial* says the vote is the death-blow to the Radical party.

It is expected that Henri Mortes, Sordoal, and Oreiro, who voted against the Government, will resign.

There is a rumor that the President of the Assembly has tendered his resignation.

Funds are being raised, and the Capital is tranquil.

Reports from officers of the staff of the General commanding the army of the north represent that the Carlists cannot muster over 10,000 or 12,000 men, chiefly paid partisans. Their tactics are to act in small bands so as to divide the National troops. They have plenty of money. The peasants are growing weary of the insurrection.

MADRID, March 9—(Evening).—The Federal Republic was proclaimed at Barcelona this morning. Prime Minister Figueras, on receiving the news, immediately left for that city. The announcement at first caused great excitement, which, however, quickly subsided, and this evening all is quiet.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, March 8.—Yesterday in the Ontario Legislature, the Premier introduced a government scheme for the settlement of the municipal loan fund question, and the distribution of several millions of dollars among the municipalities of the Province, according to a comprehensive scheme, which recognizes the aids granted by these to railways and other public enterprises, deducting the amounts of debts of different kinds, and making a distribution of $2 per head to the entire population, the most important scheme since the organization of the recent Legislature and the most difficult of arrangement. The Premier introduced the scheme in a three-hours' speech, which is acknowledged to have been masterly and comprehensive. Another important matter of National interest is that arising from the desire of the Orange body to secure an act of incorporation. Intense religious strife is being engendered, and the House is very evenly divided on the merits of the bill. The Orangemen of West Toronto meet to-night to criticize the action of the Hon. Mr. Crooke, Treasurer, for opposing the Incorporation bill.

OTTAWA, March 8.—The greater portion of the members of the Dominion Parliament have arrived. The first division of the session was on the question of a member taking his seat who had a majority of 40 over his opponent, a Government supporter, though a partizan returning officer declared the other elected on certain grounds. The Opposition moved that he be permitted at once to take his seat, while the Government favored sending to a committee. The Government was supported by 16 majority. It is still believed that the Ministry are perilously situated on various important matters.

HALIFAX, March 8.—Gen. M. O'Grady Haly is to succeed Sir Hastings Doyle in command of the forces of British North America.

MEXICO.

[New York Herald Special.]

CITY OF MEXICO, March 7, *via* Matamoras, March 8.—Gen. Ceballos, with his federal forces, occupied Tepic. Lazada has fled to the mountains with a small force, many of his chiefs having surrendered. Yglesias is almost certain to be elected Vice-President.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 10—6 a. m.—Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral letter denouncing the Irish University bill.

There are strong hopes that the strike in South Wales will soon be completely ended. The men resume work at several places this week.

GERMANY.

LONDON, March 9.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says Germany refuses to evacuate Belfort until the payment of the war indemnity is completed by France.

The German Government appropriates 80,000,000 thalers for the construction of ships and ship-yards.

FRANCE.

[New York Herald Special.]

LONDON, March 5.—The condition of President Thiers justifies serious apprehension. He cannot sleep, and his weakness increases without definite symptoms other than sleeplessness.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, March 9.—A tramway between Lisbon and Cintra will be opened to public travel in a fortnight.

ITALY.

TURIN March 9.—The ex-King of Spain arrived yesterday, and was welcomed with extraordinary enthusiasm by the people.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, March 8.—The members of an opera troupe blown off the coast while on an excursion, and, since Sunday last, been missing, are safe at Cardenas.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, March 9.—BEEVES—The market this week in the aggregate has fully equaled previous ones, although at the opening on Thursday but very little was done. Holders asked an advance of ¼c per lb at the commencement, which buyers flatly refused to give, preferring to wait until yesterday in the hope of prices declining to last week's rates. In this they were disappointed, for the market ruled strong, and, if anything, there was an upward tendency on some grades. Yesterday morning the lanes presented a lively appearance, the full number of New York and Brighton dealers being in attendance. All wanted cattle, and those earliest in the lanes fared the best, and towards noon but very few cattle remained unsold. Although, doubtless, dealers made money, their profits were materially lessened by the heavy shrinkage in weight, which in attributable in a great measure to the severity of the weather and the delay in travel. The receipts were 452 car-loads, or about 1,600 head in excess of last week's receipts, but the quality was scarcely so good. Very few tops were offered, and but few light steers, the supply consisting mainly of medium weights. The best herd in market was 28 Illinois steers, averaging 1,543 lbs, which were bought for the Brighton market at 8c per lb. To-day, by far the larger portion of the offerings were taken at yesterday's closing rates, as Brighton dealers had been unable to get their wants supplied, and those remaining over were sent forward in first hands. The following are the ruling prices of the market this week: Premium, $8.00; extra, $7.25@7.62; first quality, $6.25@7.00; second quality, $5.20@6.00; third quality, $4.25@5.00; inferior, $3.50@4.00.

MILCH COWS—Demand and supply light. Prices unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market has ruled dull, with a slight decline in prices. The sales were principally to Eastern dealers, there being but little local demand. The receipts were 55 car loads, and the quality was fair. The ruling price was 5¾@7¼c for fine wool sheep; 6¼@7¼c for coarse wool do. Lambs, 7@8¼c.

HOGS—Receipts, 297 car loads, all of which were sent forward. No market here.

HORSES—Receipts, 35 car loads. A good trade has been done this week, and lively times are expected as soon as the winter breaks up. Good workers and carriage horses are in demand. Prices ranged as follows: Good drivers, from $250 to $300; good workers, $200 to $275; draught horses, $225 to $270; roadsters, from $250 to $300.

Dr. Huston's Case.

Baltimore Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

The libel suit of Rev. Dr. Huston against the Baltimore *American* for damages in $100,000, was this morning stricken from the docket of the Superior Court, by order of Judge Dobbin. The case was continued for two terms of court, at the instance of Huston's counsel, and then the defendant was put under rule to give security for costs. Failing to comply with the rule, after three months' notice, the case was dismissed and the plaintiff nonsuited. The *American*, whilst expressing regret that an opportunity has not been afforded to test the truth or falsity of its charges before a competent tribunal, is pleased that the unfortunate children will, through the failure of Dr. Huston to prosecute his suit, to be relieved from the necessity of once more dragging before the public the unsavory story of their sufferings. Public opinion has long since disposed of the case, and the *American* says that this abandonment of the suit will serve rather to strengthen a conviction which is nearly universal as to the facts of the case.

The indictment of Dr. Houston by the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court is still pending, though the Sheriff has not yet been able to find the accused.

The Conference of the Methodist Church South assembles in Baltimore on Wednesday, when the church trial of Dr. Huston will commence. It is not yet known whether Huston will be present.

NEW YORK.

Strikes in Prospect—A Murderer Frozen to Death in a Hay-Loft.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The impending strike in the various trades seems to be near at hand. The Eight-Hour League claim to have $100,000 in the treasury, and say they have doubled their means since the struggle of last year. The carpenters, plasterers, stone-masons, bricklayers, stair-builders, plumbers, and house-smiths are now working on the eight-hour system, and, though satisfied with the present wages, will strike against the contemplated return to ten hours. The piano-makers, upholsterers, varnishers, and cabinet-makers are working ten hours, but are holding secret meetings to discuss the expediency of another eight-hour strike. Over fifty different Trades' Unions in New York are committed to the eight-hour movement, and the probabilities are that many branches of manufacture will be disorganized this spring and summer.

On the night of Feb. 7, James Graham, a quiet resident of Little Neck, L.I., was found lying in his shop in a pool of blood, his place rifled, and every trace likely to lead to the identification of the assassins carefully obliterated. The case seemed involved in hopeless obscurity. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Peter Munday, a boy of 11 years, employed by Jonathan H. Anderson, a tenant on the farm at Newton village, went into the barn to get some hay, when he discovered a human hand protruding from the haymow. The body proved to be that of a man about 35 years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, rather slim, with well-marked features, light complexion and sandy hair. He was dressed in a checked flannel shirt, Cardigan jacket, striped pants, black felt hat, and new grained leather boots, which came up to his knees. In a black cloth valise he had a broadcloth dress-coat, several shirts, and minor articles of wearing apparel. His pockets contained nothing but a wallet, in which were $77.87, in two packages, wrapped in newspaper, and wrapper being a piece of the Flushing *Times* of the 26th. Several cabbage stumps and pieces of head were found, indicating his means of subsistance while in the barn, where he had undoubtedly frozen to death, during one of the cold nights of the past month. The possession of the new boots and packages of money; with the peculiar wrapper mentioned, together with the fact that having so much money about him he should prefer to hide away in a hay-mow in severe weather rather than secure a comfortable lodging, seems to warrant the belief that he was an accomplice, if not, indeed, the principal perpetrator of the murder at Little Neck. Newtown is distant about nine miles from the scene of the tragedy, and on the most direct route to New York. The Coroner's jury will continue their investigations to-morrow.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 9.—The Hudson River is open between New York and Nyack, and freight steamers are now making trips.

The steamer Chicamauga has sailed for Havana. The vessel was recently purchased by the Spanish Government for service in Cuban waters, and, for some days past, was in charge of Spanish officers and marines, as fears were entertained that the Cubans would attempt to destroy her.

Edmund Yates, about to return to England, was given a farewell banquet by the Lotus Club, on Saturday night, Whitelaw Reid, President of the Club, presiding.

The Rev. C. B. Beal, agent for the Lincoln Institute of Missouri, is in this city soliciting subscriptions for increasing the buildings of the Institute.

The National Brewers' Association of the United States have appointed delegates to the Vienna Exposition and International Brewers Congress to be held in Vienna in June.

It is reported that the members of Congress from this city will distribute their extra compensation among the charitable societies.

Several fires were set in Hackensack, N. J., yesterday morning, and it is believed that an attempt was made to burn the town. Fortunately there was little loss.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 8.—The following bills passed: Senate bill for the relief of indigent deformed persons; House bill to authorize Prosecuting Attorneys to prosecute pleas of the State before Justices of the Peace; striking out the section providing compensation; to prohibit minors from playing on billiard tables in any public billiard-room; authorizing the Governor to exchange with Peter Donnelly for a certain strip of land, so as to procure proper drainage for the Northern Prison; Senate bill authorizing incorporated towns of 15,000 or more inhabitants to borrow money for the legitimate purposes of the municipal government; to authorize the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of the State to make temporary loans; Senate bill to give defendants the right to testify in their own behalf; Senate joint resolution authorizing the Attorney-General to take charge of, and prosecute, all claims of the State against railroad companies, and providing that any pending suit may be dismissed, compromised, or adjusted by direction of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor; Senate joint resolution instructing Senators, and requesting Representatives to favor the establishment at Fort Wayne of a United States District Court, and a distributing post-office; to amend the act prescribing the manner of compelling officers to give new bonds; a concurren resolution for the publication of 1,000 copies of the Judicial Redistricting bill, and 500 copies of the Fee and Salary bill.

The General Appropriation bill and the Specific Appropriation bill passed the House as received from the Committee of Conference, and both provide for the usual appropriations, but in many respects are more liberal than heretofore.

The bill to provide for the regulation of freight and passenger tolls on railroads failed. Also the bill known as the Insurance bill, but foreign companies are taxed 3 per cent upon gross receipts, deducting their losses.

The bill to provide additional accommodations for the insane also failed through misapprehension, by the Senate.

In both branches, joint resolutions were introduced, providing amendments to the Constitution; but will come up for consideration on Monday.

The time limited by the Constitution for the passage of bills expired to-night, Saturday, and there were a large number of bills that fail by the limitation.

Both Houses convene on Monday, which is the last day of the session, to finish up ordinary business, and to receive communications from the Governor in regard to bills.

SENATE.

The following bills passed: To fix license fees for vending foreign merchandise, exhibiting shows, etc.; striking out the clause fixing hours for the sale of intoxicating liquors; to fix the distribution of the school revenue for tuition in January and May of each year; House bill to authorize the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer of the State to make loans; House bill declaratory of the law of the State respecting the eligibility of women to certain offices; to give security to persons who contract with railroad companies; giving them a lien upon their work; House bill to legalize the incorporating, etc., of Kentland, Newton County; House bill for the protection of wild game; to consolidate certain mortgages, loans, bill receivable, etc., due the school fund, in one negotiable bond; the House amendments to the bill regulating the office of Attorney-General; House bill to authorize school trustees to levy an additional tax not exceeding 25 cents on the $1,000 to pay debts incurred for school buildings; House bill providing that any public officer who shall become intoxicated shall forfeit his office; House bill to authorize any person desiring to erect a flouring mill or other machinery, to construct a railway through the lands of other persons; House bill to provide for the payment of expenses of a change of venue; House bill to amend the act to provide for the election of Supervisors of Highways; House bill to legalize summons and other processes of law issued by Justices of the Peace to Marshals to cities; to authorize the owners of overflowed lands to enclose the same; house bill to define cruelty to animals; House joint resolution to instruct Senators and request Representatives to urge the passage of a law by Congress restoring to the rolls the names of soldiers who deserted at the close of the war, and House Bill to authorize railroad companies organized under the laws of this State to make contracts for the use of their track by the trains of each other, and to legalize bona fide contracts heretofore made.

A concurrent resolution was adopted directing the Auditor of State to audit the account of Bruam & Burford, for $2,972.50, to pay for the stationery purchased by the State Librarian.

Two Committees of Conference were appointed on the bills regulating the public printing, which had been passed by the Senate and House, and both Committees reported a disagreement.

A joint resolution was adopted by the Senate authorizing the Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, and Auditor of State to advertise for sealed proposals for printing the journals of the proceedings of the two Houses of the present General Assembly, the laws enacted by the same and such other printing as may be necessary.

The Secretary of State was directed to have printed 2,000 copies each of the Court bill, Fee bill, and Assessment bill.

The Senate receded from its amendments to the Revenue bill, leaving it as adopted by the House—15 cents on the $100 for 1873, and 10 cents for 1874.

The General Appropriation and Specific Appropriation bills were sent back and forth between the two Houses during the afternoon and evening, and finally both were passed, after having been submitted to Conference Committes.

At half-past 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 8.—In the House, this morning, a resolution was offered to provide for the sale of the canals in Ohio. The resolution was laid on the table to print. The following House bills were engrossed: To reduce the rates of toll on turnpikes, and to authorize the conversion of toll-roads into free roads; to authorize newspaper companies, organized under the incorporation act, to increase their capital stock; to amend the Riot act so as to authorize both fine and imprisonment, and to abolish the bread and water provision of the law. Bills were introduced to provide that one party interested in a division fence may, after six months' notice to the other party, remove the fence; to authorize counties through which the Western Reserve and Maumee Road passes to take charge of so much of said road as lies in their respective limits.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 8.—The House, to-day, passed a resolution that the House shall remain as a present constituted, and instructing the Committee not to proceed with any more contested cases.

REFORM IN THE SCHOOL-SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SIR: Of all the reforms needed in the public schools, it seems to me there are none so prominent as the one curtailing the hours of study and confinement for little children of from 8 to 12 years,—six hours a day of severe, constant drill, going over in the afternoon the work of the morning, when at least one-half of that time should be spent in absolute freedom and exercise, preserving as long as possible the freshness of childhood, instead of blighting it prematurely by overwork and ceaseless worry. A child under 12 cannot do much more than to memorize. He cannot reason; he cannot draw from facts previously understood conclusions that will establish other facts,—a method so helpful to maturer minds. His learning must be only such as can be acquired by the effort of memory alone,—quick and retentive enough in most children, and, therefore, the more easily imperiled by too much strain.

I believe most of people agree that, up to a certain age, a child can learn just so much, unless made exceptionally precocious by Nature or art; and I hold that that much he will learn as well, as thoroughly, and *more cheerfully*, and arrive at the proper age for serene mental discipline with intellect fresher and more unimpaired, if his earlier years are devoted less to the inflexible drill of the school-room, and more to childish sports in the open air, laying a basis for sound health and cheerful temper.

I would recommend that one-half a day be given to school-exercise, with alternate scholars, perhaps, if need be, after the manner now practised in the lowest grade; or, as is the custom in many other cities, having school-hours from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., with one intermission.

I am not alone in my convictions on this subject. I have conversed with many parents, and they all agree that the existing management is an evil, and an outrage upon the little ones. Yet no one could see a remedy. But it does seem to me that, concerning those institutions designed for the public good, the public has a right to decide against any regulation that results in opposition to its good.

Aside, too, from a consideration for the pupils, the teachers would also be included in the benefits of such a change, and, from being less confined in the performance of duties, irksome often from their monotony, would become less irritable, less exacting; and the school-room would be more likely to be a cheerful, agreeable place to both teacher and pupil, instead of the dreaded work-house it too often now is to both.

CHICAGO, March 5, 1873. S.

Raid on the Tipplers at Rushville, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., March 9.—The new Temperance law is being enforced here vigorously. One man was fined yesterday for being intoxicated. Another has been arrested, and will have a trial as soon as he gets sober, and the person who sold the liquor will be tried on Monday for selling to a drunkard. As these are the first cases under the new law, considerable importance is attached to them, and the public is anxious concerning their disposal.

The Cincinnati Cowhiding Case.

CINCINNATI, O., March 9.—The woman, Mrs. Lytle, who made the outrageous assault on Walter F. Stroub, last Thursday evening, for sentencing her boy, Kid Lytle, a notorious young criminal, to the Work-house, has not been arrested. The warrant in such cases usually comes from the Police Court. In this case the Police Judge is complainant. The matter will doubtless be brought before the Grand Jury, as public sentiment here pronounces the act an unqualified outrage, deserving the severest punishment.

New York Central Railroad Property Seized.

ALBANY, March 9.—The seizure of the Central Railroad property at West Albany, yesterday, comprised seventeen locomotives, valued at over $200,000. It is believed that the Government tax will be paid promptly. The seizure will make no trouble with the business of the road unless it should be very prolonged.

Two Children Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Two children of James Watson were burned to death this morning in Newark, N. J., by their clothes taking fire from a stove while left unattended in the kitchen.

Burglars Foiled.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—An attempt to rob the Corn Exchange Bank was discovered early this morning, and two of three burglars arrested.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Arrived, Steamship Alexandria, from the Mediterranean.

Arrived, Steamship India, from Glasgow.

Railroad News.

CLEVELAND, O., March 8.—The full amount of subscription, $500,000, asked of Cleveland to build the Valley Railroad, was to-day made up.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Illinois River has risen five feet within the last forty-eight hours, and is rising now at the rate of two inches an hour.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

His Reception at His Home in South Bend, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 8.—A few weeks ago, after all the testimony in the Mobilier case was in, it occurred to the citizens of South Bend, that, under all the circumstances, the proper thing for them to do was to turn out and receive their fellow-townsman, Mr. Colfax, on his return from the scene of his labors. They decided not to have an official and formal reception, but that the affair should be a spontaneous outpouring of the affection of the people. Therefore they appointed a Committee of Arrangements which set to work to learn when Mr. Colfax would reach here, and to organize the spontaneous reception.

THE TESTIMONIAL.

At first it was determined simply to meet him at the depot, welcome him, and escort him home. Subsequently it was felt that, while the unabated confidence entertained in Mr. Colfax would be shown by the reception, yet it could be put in a more durable form. Consequently, the following paper was drawn up and left in one of the newspaper offices for signatures:

"We, the undersigned, desire, on your retirement from the incumbency of the second highest office in the gift of the people of the United States, to express to you our gratification and honest pride we have ever felt, in the purity of personal character you have always maintained, and the honorable success with which you have invariably administered all the trusts committed to your care during the many years you have passed in public life; and, having, as dwellers in the home of your youth and mature years, studied your character and life thoroughly, we, without regard to our political views, wish especially at this time to place on permanent record an expression of our hearty sympathy with you in the terrible ordeal to which malice, misrepresentation, and falsification have so unjustly subjected you, and in our unabated and complete confidence in the honesty, truthfulness, and purity of your personal, official, and business life and character.

"SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 8, 1873."

This document was very numerously signed, one of the signers being a reporter of the *Times*, whose modesty led him to hide his true name under that of John Smith. It is stated that many more signatures could have been obtained had there been time, and it will be left open for names for several days.

THE COLFAX BUGGY.

In the course of time it was proposed to make another addition to the programme. The Studebakers, who are large wagon manufacturers here, have recently been turning out a new kind of buggy which they call the "Colfax," the peculiarity being that it can easily be changed from a single to a double seat. They thought that it would not be amiss to give him one on the occasion of his return, and they set to work to build him an extra nice one. Then it was suggested that a horse might be bought, and hitched to the buggy, and the team would be in readiness for him at the depot. The programme was to have the talking down there and then let him get in his new carriage and drive up to his house. But the horse part of the proposition fell through, and the buggy was not done in time, so that its presentation will have to be postponed to another day.

THE FIRST PERFORMANCE.

Early in the forenoon a fire broke out in the town, and a large frame building was burnt down; but the excitement which it occasioned was over before the time for Mr. Colfax's coming. Saturday is the favorite day for the farmers in the neighborhood to come to the city, make their purchases, and get the news, and they were accordingly present in great numbers, with their wives and children, though there were probably many more than there would have been if no reception was to have come off. The citizens, of course, turned out. A few flags floated from the public buildings and some private dwellings, and all the men in town,—with the exception of the one whose house had burnt down, and who felt a gloom which not even the coming of Colfax could allay,—were out on the streets.

THE ARRIVAL.

The train arrives from the West at 12:30, but, for some time before that hour, the platform was so closely packed with men and women that it was difficult to pass through them. The band-wagon, the double-team which was to carry Mr. Colfax to the Court-house, and the other carriages for the use of the members of the Committee of Arrangements, formed in the rear of the depot. The Mayor, and the other members of the Reception Committee, had taken a western train and gone up to Laporte, where they met the one on which was Mr. Colfax. They all shook hands. The ex-Vice-President smiled upon his fellow-townsmen, and they expressed their delight that he had returned to them to leave them no more.

When his train reached the depot here, the church bells began ringing, and the steam-whistles set to blowing. Under cover of all this demonstration of happiness, Mr. Colfax got out of his car, carpet-bag in hand, and barely had time to reach the platform before somebody was shaking hands with him. He gradually worked his way through the crowd, bumping the legs of some of them with his carpet-bag, and shaking hands with the remainder. Perseverance and suavity did their work, and he finally succeeded in extracating himself from the tangled mass of men, women, and knee-high children, who were continually stretching up hands which seemed to have no bodies conected with them, and singing out, "How do, Schuyler!" Their confidence in him showed no sign of abatement. While all this was going on, the cornet band, drawn up in musical array at one end of the depot, devoted itself to "Home, Sweet Home," and similar airs. The intention was better than the execution, for the good-natured crowd was perpetually treading on the toes of the performers, one of whom wailed out his grief through his cornet. The little imperfections growing out of these difficulties were pretty well vailed though, by the spirited accompaniment of a locomotive which stood a few steps off.

THE PROCESSION.

After Mr. Colfax was once out of the crowd and safe in his carriage, the procession started off, the South Bend Cornet Band, an organization bound in blue and white, leading the way, and the carriage which bore Mr. Colfax, the horses gorgeously be-plumed, followed close behind. The procession marched up to the Court-House, through streets lined with the teams of the farmers, and between sidewalks filled with people who were racing along to get a good chance to hear Mr. Colfax's defense. Women who were detained at home by necessary engagements, leaned over the front fences, with their babies in their arms, and nodded to the fellow-townsman as he rode by. The looks of the citizens were as pleasant as the sunny weather, and of the many hundreds present not one said a word against Mr. Colfax, or even seemed indifferent to his return.

When the carriage reached the front of the Court-House, Mr. Colfax got out, and had to shake his way through a crowd about as dense as the one at the depot. Finally, after having grasped several dozen horny palms, he made his way to the steps, where a platform had been erected, and on which he took his seat along with Mayor Miller, ex-Mayor Humphries, and one or two aged and respectable citizens of the place. Three cheers were called for and given, and then Mayor Miller read the following

WELCOMING ADDRESS.

On behalf of your townsmen and friends, it is my pleasant duty to speak the words that but faintly express your welcome home. The city, county, and district of which, from childhood, you have been a resident, the constituency you have so long and worthily represented, and the friends who, from youth to manhood, have looked with pride upon your success in life, all bid you welcome, and bid me to express to you their continued confidence and undiminished regards. You are no stranger here. The citizens who first saw and appreciated the struggles, pre-eminence, and honorable ambition of your early life, who have had long association with you as a neighbor and a fellow-citizen, who have with jealous pride seen and felt the result of your constant efforts on the side of the principles of justice, of right (as their immediate representative), conceive themselves best qualified to give an estimate of your character, and render a just verdict upon your conduct. That verdict has been by them freely, promptly, and justly given. Neither the insinuations of insidious foes, nor the charges of your enemies, can change it. Nor can calamity or detraction rob you of the well-deserved esteem of your friends and neighbors.

That confidence in your integrity, ever felt by them, and earned and won by a constant blameless private and public life, cannot be destroyed by the machinations and artifices of scheming tricksters, to impair or impeach your course of usefulness to your country, and your future advancement to the highest honors by the Republic to its worthiest citizens.

We shall ever, as heretofore, whether as a public representative, a private citizen, or the future recipient of still higher honors, gladly welcome your return to our midst, keeping unimpaired our full trust in a character for truth, integrity and patriotism, which has been so well merited, and retaining that affection for your person and character that has led, and will ever lead, us to proudly call you our own Schuyler.

Mr. Colfax then came forward and addressed an audience of probably 3,000 people, who occasionally applauded and sometimes laughed. They were no more and no less demonstrative than the South Benders have been when listening to his speeches in the past. His speech was as follows:

COLFAX'S SPEECH.

MR. MAYOR, NEIGHBORS, AND FRIENDS: My heart would be cold and callous indeed, if it did not throb more quickly and happily at such a welcome home as this one with which I am honored, and the gratitude for which it would take a lifetime to exhibit. Here you have known me from childhood. My goings out and comings in have been before your eyes. My character has been formed in your midst, and you know whether, for a

PALTRY SUM

of money, I could be induced to shipwreck it. When you come hither, therefore, by the thousands, spontaneously, and, as I am glad to be told and to know, not confined to political friends alone, but participated in by prominent and lifelong political opponents to honor me with such unmistakable manifestations of your unabated confidence and affectionate regard. I feel it due to you, as well as to myself, to expose the utter injustice of the cruel charges on which I have been arraigned during the past winter.

HIS GRIEVANCE.

If I had been a confessed and wicked criminal, I could not have been pursued with more malignity by a portion of the American press and their Washington correspondents. Day after day, every possible circumstance has been exaggerated and telegraphed as absolute proof of guilt. Day after day, it has been demanded that I should explain this, or that, or the other point, and, when explained, the same malicious enemies have tortured, and perverted, and misrepresented the explanation, determined, if possible, that the reputation of the man they hated should be destroyed, and as day by day they poisoned the public mind they rejoiced almost with shouts of exultation at having effected, as they hoped, their work of ruin.

HIS FRANKNESS.

The frank exposure of all my financial affairs did no good. This disclosure of the sacred confidences of the dead only gave them fresh opportunities for cavil and falsification. The testimony of my stepfather and sister, and, unimpeachable as you here know them to be, was denounced as unworthy of belief.

"CONSCIOUS OF HIS INNOCENCE."

These enemies were determined on having their victim, but, conscious of my entire innocence of this cruel and wicked charge, and confident that He who knoweth all things will, in His own good time, make that innocence manifest to all, I have stood unmoved amid this tempest-storm of vilification and injustice, willing to bide my time for the complete vindication I know is so certain to come.

RETROSPECTIVE.

Let me read from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Sept. 26, 1872, the following extract from the speech I delivered here the previous day. It was made, you will remember, in reply to the charge that I was one of the "Twelve Apostles" who sold out to the Credit Mobilier at $20,000 apiece; who had been bribed by gifts of stock on which enormous dividends had been paid, and for which certain legislation had been enacted.

THE ORIGINAL DENIAL.

"Never having in my life a dollar of stock of any kind that I did not pay for, I claim the right to purchase stock in the Credit Mobilier, or Credit Immobilier, if there is one; nor do I know of any law prohibiting it. Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames, nor any other person, ever gave or offered to give me one share, or twenty shares, or two hundred shares, in the Credit Mobilier, or any other railroad stock, and that, unfortunately, I have never seen or received the value of a farthing out of the 270 per cent dividends, or the 800 per cent dividends in cash, stock, or bonds, you have read about the past month, nor 100 per cent, nor the tenth of 1 per cent. I have said that if twenty shares of it could be purchased at par, without buying into a prospective law-suit, it would be a good investment, if as valuable a stock as represented, but never having been plaintiff nor defendant in a court of justice, I want no stock at any price with a law-suit on top of it."

CHARGED WITH PREVARICATION.

Although I thus publicly claimed the right to purchase this very stock, and avowed frankly my willingness to buy, own and hold twenty shares of it, if I could do it without buying into a lawsuit, and thus accepted all the odium there could attach to purchasing it, as I then understood it, I have been charged with prevarication because I did not go on and state that I had withdrawn, years before, from an incomplete contract to buy twenty shares, losing what I had paid on account. If I had supposed that a denial or explanation of an entirely different charge than that I was answering would be required of me, I should certainly have done so, as it would have strengthened, instead of weakening, what I was stating, but that I could not foresee. An eminent divine once said, rather irreverently, "If man's foresight were only as good as his hindsight he would be but a little lower than the angels;" and my way in speaking has always been to discuss and explain pending issues, and not to discuss or explain those that were not pending.

HE ILLUSTRATES.

But let us test this by an illustration,—a method which often brings out a disputed point more vividly than argument. Suppose any one of you had been charged with having been given shares in a woolen factory; that from these shares you had received enormous dividends, and that, as a payment for these gifts and dividends, you had aided corruptly in carrying through legislation in regard to the duties on wool, would you not regard it as a sufficient answer to such charges to tell the public that you had all your life publicly advocatad the scale of duties alleged to have been carried by corruption? Besides this, their enactment had been a year before these alleged gifts; that you had never owned any stock in woolen factories or anything else that you had not paid for; that your shares had never been given you, and that you had never received any such dividends. Now, if you had voluntarily withdrawn as I had, at a pecuniary loss, over four years before, from an agreement to buy such stock in a woolen factory, you would regard what I have supposed as a sufficient refutation of a charge that you had been bribed by gifts of stock and enormous dividends. But, if you added to this the frank statement that you had said you would be willing to buy this very factory stock at par, and to hold it, if it would not involve you in litigation, would you not think that your answer would be full and thorough on every practical point that the wanton calumny required you to state? No one could have been misled by my speech, on the vital point that, though no such stock was ever given to me, I publicly avowed my willingness to bear all reproach that could attach to an investment of my money at par as I then understood it.

HIS ENEMIES CALLED AS WITNESSES.

But I do not intend to rest the argument on this point here. I call my enemies as witnesses.

The New York *Tribune* of Sept. 26, 1872, published a telegraphic abstract of this speech, with the following head, showing that it fully understood that my denial was to the charge of having had stock given to me; "Never owned a share in the Credit Mobilier that he did not pay for." It was eminently fitting that this same paper should, on Jan. 24, print literally a quotation from the speech with the essential word "give" left out, and then base repeated charges of my untruthfulness on the quotation it had thus altered and falsified. [Mr. Colfax here exhibited the paper.]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE also, which has almost daily assailed me the past winter for alleged prevarication in the speech, did not understand it at the time. It declared, editorially, Sept. 27, in commenting on my speech: "Mr. Colfax claims the right to purchase whatever stock he thinks proper Even when offered him at par, and when the accrued dividends are more than equal to its par value." And on Sept. 28, the next day, it said again (I quote its insinuations, also, although my payment of $534 disproves that part of it), as follows: "Mr. Colfax claims that he had the right to purchase the stock of the Credit Mobilier, or any other company. Ames got this stock put in his hands that he might sell it at par, and pay the par value of it out of its then accrued dividends, which was in fact making a present of it. According to Mr. Colfax, receiving Credit Mobilier stock at par, with accrued dividends, equal to its price, would be a straight out-purchase."

AT THE INVESTIGATION.

When I testified on the 7th of January, after the holiday recess, during which recess the Hon. Mr. Ames said he refreshed his memory by his memorandum at home, I declared emphatically, as I did here last September, that I had never received a dollar from him for dividends, nor, indeed, on any account whatever. He was present in the Committee-room, and did not deny this, nor dissent from it, though I asked him to cross-examine me. On that very afternoon he told Mr. Crounse, of the New York *Times*, who swore to it afterwards before the Committee, that my statement was probably correct. On Dec. 17, in his carefully-prepared and written out original testimony, he swore about me, on Page 20 of the report, as follows: "Nor can I remember having paid him any dividends," and Mr. Alley, his associate, swore before the Committee [see Page 331 of the report] that before the holidays Mr. Ames told him that I was substantially correct in my statements as to the transaction. In spite, however, of the original testimony of his, which he declared embodied the exact fact, and his expressing his concurrence with my statement to Alley and Crounse, and listening without dissent to my testimony of Jan. 7, he came before the Committee on Jan. 22, with a check for $1,200 payable to "S. C." or bearer, which he claims he paid to me June 20, 1868, but which being payable to no one's name required no indorsement, and could as well be cashed by Mr. A, or Mr. B, or Mr. Z, or by Mr. C, or any one else. Never having seen any check of his in my life till I saw this one in the Committee-room, I asked him if my name was endorsed on it, and he answered no. Asking him if he remembered where I was, when he handed it to me, he answered "No." Asking him if he could not remember what I said when so large a check was handed me, he again answered "No." Asking him if he had any receipt for it he answered "No." Asking him if he ever gave me a certificate for the stock which he insisted I still owned, he answered "No."

Astounded at this attempt, on a check payable to initials and not to my name, not indorsed by me, and for which no receipt could be produced, to destroy my testimony, I immediately had the Sergeant-at-Arms, on whom it was drawn, summoned with his cashier and bookkeeper, to testify as to whether they had ever paid me the money for any such check, and they all answered that they had no recollection of having done so, but subsequently Mr. Dillon, the cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms, testified that while he could not swear with positive certainty after the lapse of years, yet his very strong impression was that he had paid this very "S. C." check to Ames himself [see page 477 of the report], and that when he had asked Ames, only thirty hours before, if he had not done it, Ames had replied that it was very likely. [See page 481 of the report.] In regard to one portion of the checks from Ames, drawn for this June dividend, there is no controversy. Four of them had the names in full of Logan and Allison, both of whom returned their dividends to him, and Patterson and James F. Wilson. Four of them, however, for this very same June dividend, were made out payable to initials, namely; "S. C., $1,200;" another "S. C., $600," which, he says, are intended for Scofield; "W. D. K., $329," claimed by him to be for Kelley; one "O. A., $329," said by him to be for Garfield; but Kelley, Garfield, and I have declared that neither of us ever saw these initial checks, Scofield says he may have received the money and settled it afterwards, but he does not remember any such dividend. Kelley and Garfield are positive they never saw the checks, but that Ames loaned each of them $300 about that time, and I repeated that I never saw the check, and never received a dollar of money from him in my life. It is a very significant fact that there are no indorsements on either of these initial checks, and that no receipt has been presented for either of them, as there has been for some of the other checks; all of which confirms me in the conviction that they, with the entries in the memorandum-book about them, related to the controversy between Ames and M'Comb in the M'Comb suit, and that Mr. Ames did state the exact facts in his earliest testimony, confirmatory of mine rather than in his latest testimony. After they had produced these checks, he claimed to be acting as trustee. These memoranda, if made at the time, may have been memoranda of the trust.

DILLON'S LETTER.

I will now read to you the frank letter to me of Mr. Dillon, the cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms, a gentleman whose integrity is beyond all question, which letter, I think, explains the whole matter conclusively.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, March 2, 1873.

DEAR SIR: When Mr. Ames made the deposit of $1,000 in June, 1868, in this office, my mind was naturally excited as to the purpose he had in view, and was all at sea till the checks came to be presented. Then I surmised that Mr. Ames was the Acting Chairman of one investigating committee, and that, as the Contingent Fund of the House was exhausted, he was paying the expenses of the Committee himself till an appropriation should be made. I am very confident that the checks to initials or bearer were all paid to Mr. Ames himself, and especially the one of $1,200 marked "To S. C., or bearer." I then thought he was himself drawing the 'lion's share' of his own deposit. These thoughts had passed out of my mind till Mr. Ames came into the office this session and demanded that his checks should be shown him. The moment I saw them I recollected all these thoughts of over four years before as vividly as though they had occurred the day before, and, as soon as Mr. Ames had retired, I remarked to Mr. Ordway, the Sergeant-at-Arms, that I had paid that $1,200 "S. C." check to Mr. Ames himself; how I had paid it, namely: in two $500 and two $100 notes. I was remonstrated with, however, and urged not to testify under oath to such belief, as it was improbable that I should recollect transactions of such a character for four years. Being unfamiliar with the laws of evidence, I very naturally did not at first state my strong impressions, but testified as to the facts only. At my second examination, however, I freely stated these strong impressions, and, if I had had the self-possession of one accustomed to the courts, I would have stated the foundation for these decided impressions. This strong impression that I had paid this 'S. C.' check to Ames was conduced by himself in answer to a question I put to him only the day before my second examination. I asked him: 'Did I not pay that check to you, Mr. Ames?' and he replied, 'I think it very likely.' Indeed, the more I have thought of the whole matter, the more firmly I am convinced that Mr. Ames drew the money for the $1,200 S. C. check himself. If he had, when writing it, intended it for you, why did he not, as he did with several others, who have acknowledged the receipt of the money, write the name in full. All the members who are charged with the initial checks deny ever having seen them, and I repeat, as I testified at my second examination, that my very strong impression is, that I paid all the interest checks to Mr. Ames himself. Tendering my congratulation on what I regard as your triumphant vindication from the well arranged plot to injure you in the estimation of the people. I am, very respectfully and truly (Signed) MOSES DILLON, Cashier."

W. SCOTT SMITH.

I will also read you from the following absolutely conclusive letter from W. Scott Smith:

"OFFICE OF EVENING PRESS ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1873.

On the evening of the day alluded to, Mr. Ames came into the room aforesaid, upon whom I was calling at the Arlington House, and, after a talk to some extent on various matters, he said, with much earnestness, that he was surprised to see that you had stated before the Poland Committee that he (Ames) still owed you that sum you had originally paid him as subscription to the stock of the Credit Mobilier. 'Colfax astonished me,' said Mr. Ames, 'and I have been looking up the matter to see if he is correct. I remember well of his paying me $400, and of his coming to me afterwards, and saying he had concluded to back out of the transaction; but my memory is clear, and, in fact, I know that I paid him back his money at the time, and the matter was then closed up without his taking the stock, or my paying over to him any dividends.' I was much impressed with what Mr. Ames said, and believed, as he stated, that you had never taken the stock or received any of the dividends, and, I confess, that as between the public statement made after his conversation with me, in which he maintained you took the stock and received the dividends, and his private statement, I felt that I must accept the latter, believing that Mr. Ames, in his former statement, was influenced by some unexplained motive. In the six years I have represented leading papers, East and West, at the capital, among the very few men in Congressional life, whose integrity I never heard impeached or called into question, you are one. The recent Credit Mobilier investigation has not shaken my judgment, and I feel that when the public excitement subsides, and the facts can be looked at dispassionately, the people will continue to trust you as they ever have in the past. Sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. SCOTT SMITH.

MATTHEWS' TESTIMONY.

Mr. Colfax then read from the testimony of Mr. Matthews (on page 494 of the report) in regard to the time when he abandoned this stock, and which testimony on this point, he stated, the papers had not printed. It was confirmatory of his own statements—Mr. Matthews telling him in the winter or early in the spring of 1868 that he thought the Credit Mobilier an institution where the big fish ate up the little ones, and that in a couple of months afterwards Mr. Colfax told him his investment in it had gone up, that there was a prospect of a lawsuit, and as he had never been in one, he had backed out, and did not have any interest in it; and further, that he (Mr. Ames) failed, and Colfax's mother expressed great sympathy for Mrs. Ames. Colfax replied that Ames owed him $500, but he would never ask him for it until he got able to pay it.

AMES' TESTIMONY.

He also read from Ames' testimony, Jan. 22 [page 286], that even after Colfax's conversation about never minding the $500, he supposed he had to pay the $500, which was entirely inconsistent with Ames having previously paid him $1,200, which would have been $700 more than the amount Colfax had paid Ames on account of the stock.

THE BANK ACCOUNT.

Mr. Colfax then proceeded as follows: When my bank account was brought before the Committee, and it was shown that I had deposited $1,200 in currency on Monday, June 22, 1868, two days after the date of Ames' check, I was required to explain where I obtained it. My counsel, the very next day, laid before the Committee a draft for $1,000, purchased by me that very 22d of June, with a check out of this $1,200 deposit, and indorsed over to the Chairman of the Indiana State Republican Committee, to whom, as the cancelled draft shows, it was paid. My counsel promised to connect this with the subsequent testimony. Mr. Matthews, as he has the documents to substantiate, told them all that very day that he could testify exactly where it all came from. My sister telegraphed me from Utah, that she remembered the

NESBITT LETTER

and the $1,000 bill of the middle of June. I would not present this testimony behind my accuser's back, he having gone home to Massachusetts. The day he returned, my sister meanwhile having made a 3,000 mile winter journey alone, to testify as to what all my family so well remembered, Mr. Matthews, Mrs. Hollister, and, all testified to the receipt of the $1,000 bill at the breakfast-table with a congratulatory letter. Upon examination, Mr. Matthews fixed the date as within two or three days after his payment to me of $200 in bills on the piano debt, which payment of his was on Jan. 16 or 17, 1868. This testimony was confirmed by the statement of another sister in Iowa, who remembered that my mother wrote to her in June, 1868, of my having received a thousand-dollar-bill, to which she had referred especially. I was further confirmed by the testimony of Mr. Matthews, that, in the same conversation, it was understood, and stated, that I would send this Nesbitt remittance to Indiana, and that the bank books and the canceled draft proved that I did send it that very day, the 22d of June, out of the $1,200 deposit. This remittance of so large an amount from a stranger was ridiculed by many as impossible, and the fact that he was dead and could not testify as to his own confidential donation was cruelly commented on.

THE OTHER NESBITT REMITTANCES.

The Committee, however, after having closed the public testimony, commenced examining privately my bank account during other months than the one in issue. Learning this, I notified them at once that I had received other remittances at that session from this same generous donor, partly for personal use and partly for political, with the distinct understanding that receiving them should create no obligation on my part, but that his family did not desire to have his letters published unless absolutely necessary, and by the advice of counsel I had not referred to them. Is the explanation requested of me as to precise sources of the currency deposit of June 22. I placed them however, at the disposal of the Committee and they were subsequently made public. They show that in April, 1868, he sent me $1,000 for personal uses as a free gift, and that in July in a letter, which did not refer to my nomination at all, as the lost letter of June did, he sent another thousand dollars for political uses, making in all at that session, in his April, June and July remittances, one thousand personally and two thousand politically. I showed also by another draft of $1,000 indorsed by me July 18, to the Chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee and returned to the bank paid and cancelled, that I had sent his $1,000 remittance of July to Indiana as I had one in June, and thus two drafts circumstantially prove both remittances and their dates. [Mr. Colfax here exhibited both of them, the canceled drafts of June and July.]

I stated to the Committee that I had used still more in Indiana and elsewhere, for legitimate campaign purposes in that canvass, contributed by friends, and offered to show them all I had expended politically, personally, and for household expenses. I did this because I did not know how far these investigations were to extend, judging from the researches after my specific explanation of where I got the money deposited in June, 1868. But the Committee declined to inquire into these items, and hence this information has been lost to the world. I will not weary you by further details. You have all read the voluntary affidavit of my life-long friend,

RICKETSON BURROUGHS,

who, though he had only heard of and not even read my statement as to the $1,000 remittance of June from Mr. Nesbitt, swore that I had told him that summer of having received $1,000 or $2,000 from Mr. Nesbitt for political uses, proving, by his repetition of the larger sum four times over, that I had evidently told him of both the June and July remittances from Nesbitt. He added that I informed him I had sent Mr. Nesbitt's contribution to the Republican Central Committee at Indianapolis, as I have shown you I did. I read now an extract of a letter from

OLIVER HOYT,

one of the leading business men of New York in the leather trade, who writes me:

"You will, doubtless, remember that you honored me with a visit at my house in Stanford in June, 1869, and, while there, you stated you would like to call on Mrs. Nesbitt, whose husband had recently died. You stated to me on the way that Mr. Nesbitt had been exceedingly generous and kind to you, that he had sent to you, unsolicited, two or three thousand dollars to help on the campaign. You also stated that Mr. Nesbitt seemed to have no selfish end in view; that he was deeply interested in the success of the Republican party, and only desired of you that you would feel free to come to his house and take a meal with him. I was personally acquainted with Mr. Nesbitt, and knew him to be a man of large wealth and generous deeds.

I could read you more letters I have received on this subject from confidential friends, with whom I conversed more or less about this generous man. But it is needless.

ANOTHER LETTER.

I must read you, however, a brief abstract from a letter written by the Hon. J. D. Defrees to A. B. Sample, Esq., of this city. He says:

"You know that four years ago the long and intimate relations which had existed between Mr. Colfax and myself were broken off, but my sense of justice will not permit my sympathy with the bitter and cruel denunciation of a portion of the public press against that gentleman. I have known Mr. Colfax from boyhood, and I do not believe him to be corrupt, nor would he make a statement under oath he did not believe to be true. I know how easy it is to inflame the public mind on any subject, and how unreasonable it becomes when inflamed. A reaction, however, always takes place, and in that reaction which is bound to come in this instance, a more reasonable, a more charitable, and a much less vindictive feeling will exist toward all these gentlemen."

Need I add to this generous and voluntary letter, that, having heard how vigorously he had defended me against all reflections on my integrity and truthfulness, I was glad, the first time I met him, to tender him publicly my grateful thanks, and, shaking hands together, the unpleasant alienation of the past four years ended, and, I trust, forever.

GENERAL DENIAL.

Many minor points in this matter I would like to analyze at length, but I have referred to these, which have excited the most discussion, and do not wish to unnecessarily prolong this statement. The falsehoods that have been telegraphed over the country during the investigation have been persistent and malicious. I was astounded, when, for the first time in my life, I saw the "S. C." check in the Committe-room, and found it was to be charged to me; and this astonishment was telegraphed as the evidence of my guilt. Next, it was telegraphed that I was going to try to prove that I received the $1,200 from Jasper Schomaker, Stuart & Barren, and, when it was found that this was false, it was telegraphed that I had to change my tactics, and charge it to a deceased man. When I wrote to the Committee in regard to the other Nesbitt remittances, and the desire of his family, and the decision of my counsel, that they should not be presented, to account for a deposit on a certain day in June, it was telegraphed that I had written to the Committee that I had forgotten them, and, when another falsehood was telegraphed that I had, after Nesbitt's death, acted as his attorney or lobbyist, the Postmaster-General officially refuted it, and showed I had done no more than any Congressman could have done without criticism, and no more than—I can add—than I have done as to my department business, which any constituent of mine, friend or foe, asked me to have decided justly during the year I represented this District in Congress. Here I must close. From first to last I have stated all the leading practical points in this transaction in identical and unchanged language, and I am not responsible for the malicious perversions and twistings of these statements with which some newspapers have been filled. In the confidence of the family circle, before you here in public speech, and in the Committee room at Washington, I have stated what is the fact, that I never received a dollar of dividends on the Credit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railroad from Mr. Ames, or any one else. On all occasions I have stated that, while I would be willing to buy it at par and hold it, as I understood it in 1868, no prospect of liberal dividends could induce me to buy into a lawsuit. For over four years, by Mr. Ames' own testimony, although we have both been at the Capitol, there has not been a word exchanged betweer us as to dividends on this stock. Could there be a stronger confirmation of its abandonment? I stand before you conscious of no wrong-doing in this matter, in thought, word or deed. As was represented to me by Mr. Ames, I agreed to buy twenty shares. Afterward, and within a few months, on my own convictions, I abandoned it, preferring to lose what I had paid than to hold it. It never influenced a vote, or a ruling of mine in the slightest degree. Mind, and heart, and conscience, all acquit me of the unjust imputations to which I have been subjected. My record has never been stained with dishonor or falsification, and this extraordinary manifestation of unshaken confidence, and unchangeable regard by old friends who have known me from boyhood, answers a thousand malicious attacks, and thrills my heart with a gratitude I cannot express in words.

[The opening of Scott Smith's letter, partly given above, states that the conversation with Ames was at the Arlington, the next evening after Colfax had testified.]

THE TESTIMONIAL.

Dr. Humphreys then presented to Mr. Colfax the much-signed testimonial before referred to, which had attached to it 1,500 names, regardless of party.

Mr. Colfax responded.

DR. HUMPHREYS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: I accept this testimonial with sincere and heartfelt thanks. I know the intent of it is to show by your own written signatures, even more than by your personal presence, your confidence and your regard. I shall pass away in a few years at most, but I shall leave behind me, if God spares my life, some one that bears my name, and it will be valuable to him as he grows up, and it will be a happy thought for him that he can see this testimonial, given to the one whose name he bears, after subjecting himself to the cruel and wicked charges that I have answered at Washington, and answered here to-day, as I trust, so acceptably and successfully. Cheers.

The following resolution was then offered:

"*Resolved*, That in welcoming Schuyler Colfax home to-day, after his twenty years of arduous public service, in which he has been excelled by none as a model statesman, temperate, judicious, and faithful to principles, we do so with undiminished confidence in his honor and integrity, both as a public man and a private citizen."

It was unanimously adopted, and the meeting then adjourned, whereupon several ladies on the Court-House steps shook hands with Mr. Colfax.

Owing to the numerous dates, references to testimony, etc., and the fact that it was a production requiring more accuracy of statement than a common political speech, Mr. Colfax wrote out the remarks which are given above. When it came to delivering it, however, he was unable to stick closely to his text, frequently going over the ground several times in order to impress the subject on the audience, and occasionally running off on side issues.

THE THOUSAND DOLLAR BILL.

Speaking of the letter from Mr. Nesbitt, inclosing the thousand dollar bill, he said:

"The letter of July, which I bundled up with others when Congress adjourned, and threw into a trunk, and never saw it again until this investigation,—the only letter I had, after the April one, that I could produce, does not say a word about my nomination; does not refer to the Convention; does not refer to my being a candidate for Vice President; does not say, 'I congratulate you.' Is it possible that this man, who had taken this extraordinary liking to me, and who was showering his money upon me, and saying in July, 'If you want any more, draw upon me for whatever you need,'—is it at all possible, is it probable, is it in the range of human possibility, that that man would let that nomination pass without sending me a letter congratulating me on my nomination. Of course he would not, and, when he did it, with his open-hearted generosity, the most natural thing was to send me a thousand dollars.

"But that is not all. I want to show you something now. I suppose you would like to see what this Committee saw,—the first letter I received from Mr. Nesbitt. I have got it here. It is a half sheet of paper. It was a very small piece of paper to send a thousand dollars to a stranger in. There it is. I will read it to you.

"'APRIL 17, 1868.

"'DEAR SIR: I beg your acceptance of the inclosed [It does not say how much] to assist in defraying your personal expenses during the present political campaign. [Sent to me personally.] I beg to say that I am ever ready to forward the interest of a deserving member of the craft. [That does not mean we belonged to a secret institution, but it means that we were both printers.] I am pleased, etc., etc.

"'GEORGE F. NESBITT.'

"That is written in ink, with a postscript in pencil: 'I inclose a check for safety. If you had rather receive it in any other way, please name your wish.' That meant, though I did not know it, that he intended to send me more afterward. He was worth millions. He knew my salary did not pay my expenses, and it did not by several thousands and more. He had taken a notion, as he had plenty of money, that he would administer on his estate as he went along, and he made his old heart happy by giving to me. He intended to send more, but I did not know it then. He evidently intended to send a bill in the letter in ink. It was confidential, and he intended to put a bill in; but, after writing the letter, after getting through with his inkstand, he took up a pencil, and says, 'I inclose a check for safety.' He had never written to me before, and he said to himself, 'Instead of sending the bill, I am going to send a check; and he writes in pencil. I inclose a check for safety; but, if you would like it some other way, name your wish.' I want this confidential. To send a bill would keep it with ourselves; to send a check, it would have to be indorsed, etc. As I did not mention any other way, when he congratulated me on my nomination he said: 'I send it to you, because I know you will be called upon in your State for campaign expenses.' He put in a bill, so it should be absolutely confidential, as he shows he intended doing in his first letter. He saw the first one went through safely, and so he sent a bill in the next one."

MAKING UP WITH DEFREES.

The full account of the reconciliation with John D. Defrees was as follows. After reading Defrees' letter to A. B. Semple, Mr. Colfax said: "Need I add to this generous and voluntary letter, given to me unsolicited that I heard at Washington that everywhere, wherever I was assailed, in the Capitol, on Newspaper Row, on the street, wherever any one wagged his tongue against me, this old friend of mine, whose relations were broken four years ago, without being on any personal relations with me, stood up and said, 'I have known him from his boyhood, and I will wager my life against every one of his defamers' that all the money there is in this world could not induce him to do a corrupt act or swear to an untruth.' When I heard of it, I said to the friend who told me first of it, 'The very moment I can see him, I shall go to him, and tell him what my heart instructs me to say to him.' I met him afterwards on a street-car, in the presence of one of your citizens, I was seated, with my wife and child, in one corner of the car, going up to the Capitol, at night,—for it was late in the session, and we were holding evening meetings. As he stood at the door, I left my seat, and went up to him, and said 'Sir, four years ago an old friendship was broken off by circumstances which I do not propose to go over; but my heart beats with gratitude towards you for standing up here against all my assailants, in the most trying hour of my life, and declaring not only your belief, but the wager of your life if need be, in favor of my innocence." I said: "There is my hand, if you will take it, and the past shall be forgotten and obliterated for ever;" and, when I did so, he said, "When the hounds were against you, Schuyler, the old feeling came back to me, and I could not do anything else but say what I did." I am glad to say that old friendship has been restored intact, and all the years we have been alienated are forgotten.

THE JUDGMENT-DAY.

He comments upon Mr. Ames as follows:

"I do not like to say that anybody has sworn falsely. In the lapse of years, with a failure in business for several millions of dollars, and an extension by his creditors, this has probably passed out of his mind, and, on showing him this check, he thought he paid it to me. I do not propose to judge. God alone can look into the hearts of every one. All I know is, that, when I appear before my God in the judgment, with my hope of eternal salvation trembling in the balance, I shall say to Him, as I say to you, before the assembled world, never did I receive, or have offered to me, one dollar from Mr. Ames on any account whatever."

HIS MOTHER.

Referring to the bill from Nesbitt, he said:

"Ah! if this good mother of mine had lived! for I talked with her over twenty times about this extraordinary remittance, and she would have testified to it; though, I suppose, the men who have been hunting for my blood would have maligned her, and, perhaps, it is better she sleeps in her coffin."

HIGH SALARIES REFUSED.

His spoken peroration was as follows:

"I come back now to live and die in this town of South Bend, that I love so well, for no temptations of large salaries or wide-spread spheres of usefulness elsewhere have tempted me, in the few months past, to accept even enormous salaries, and turn my back upon the people that have loved me so long and so well, and whose tears, I know, will be dropped upon my coffin when I am buried in the City of the Dead on yonder hill. I come back to you to be welcomed with open hearts and willing hands, testifying, as to-day, your confidence in and your regard for me. In the private spheres of life, moving in and out in the peaceful circle of your household, day by day, week by week, month by month, and year by year, if God spares my life, as I sit around your family tables, as I visit back and forth, and meet you in the marts of business and trade, here, in this Court-House Square, in the various public meetings we may have—never, while this heart continues to beat, never shall I forget the warm, the generous, and enthusiastic manner in which you have given me this welcome home to-day. God bless you all!"

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

There appeared in the *Times* of Friday, a letter from their South Bend correspondent relative to Mr. Colfax's being a stockholder in some of the manufacturing establishments here, which greatly excited the wrath of that gentleman. He said:

"The Chicago *Times* had a correspondent here—I suppose he is down here now at the table. He was over here yesterday, looking about my investments in South Bend ['Give it to him.'] He says I have some investments in the furniture factory—that I am Vice President, and that all the beadsteads have the Colfax coat of arms on them. He says, furthermore, that no young married couple can be happy without having one of these bedsteads. Now, I want to tell you I have no dividends on that, but if all the young married couples did buy the Knobloch bedstead, we will make dividends pretty soon. Then he says: I do not know this gentleman, and therefore I am not personal—that Mr. Birdsell got one of his patents extended by my efforts, and that I had become a stockholder in the Birdsell Clover Separating Company. I do not know whether Mr. Birdsell got any patents extended or not, but he has forgotten more about the extension of patents than I ever knew. It is the last thing the senior Birdsell would have ever employed me to do. He never asked me about it, and never spoke a word about his patent. He managed it himself. One thing I do not know is the Patent law, and one place I never practised in, is the Patent office; but the Birdsell Company did say to me, if I would like to take some stock they would like to have me a stockholder. I am a stockholder, and I am not ashamed of it. [Cheers.] I am a stockholder in the Hewitt Chair Company, and if every young couple when they get married, want to be happy, let them buy some chairs, and we will pay dividends then too. But I want to show you the inexpressible littleness of all these things. I ask you if it is not the very refinement and quintessence of littleness? I ask the man himself if it is not. [He made no reply.] To come down here in my own town, in whose interest and prosperity I have always felt the liveliest interest, where I have made investments in gas companies, and never received a farthing yet of dividends. Is not it inexpressible littleness to parade that, and see if they cannot make some point about Mr. Colfax? [Cheers.] When I get dividends, as I shall when all the happy couples get clover-hullers as well as bedsteads and chairs, I shall invest them right here at home in those manufactures that have made our town so thriving and prosperous, and of which we are all so proud."

THE REPORTER'S FATE.

The indignation caused in Mr. Colfax by the article in the *Times* does not seem to have been confined to him, or was incited in others by his remarks. After the speech was over, a young man with a sandy moustache, a strong voice, but weak legs, marched into the Dwight House, and inquired for the reporter of the *Times*. After he was informed that that person was not present, he seized some one near him by the arm, took him over in the corner, and grew confidential. It was his intention, he said, to seek for the man who wrote that letter; he yearned to meet him. When he had done so, he should inform him that some of the statements in that letter "were a lie, sir," and if the reporter took any exception to that language, he should spread his nose over his face as if it were butter. Then he set off down town in search of that man, but he has not yet found him.

THE LAST INSULT.

Nor is this all. After the talking was over a large crowd remained near the square, some farmers and some city people. They broke up into groups, and began discussing the speech. Somebody in one of these little gatherings observed that another somebody was a *Times* reporter. The second somebody looked upon that as a fighting word, and he called the accuser a liar. Then he hit the alleged reporter on the nose, and jumped on to him. Then two or three friends of the man with the injured nose—which part of the body seems to be the objective point of attack down here—jumped on to the assailant, and there was a very pleasant free fight, lasting a few minutes, after which several gentlemen walked off, holding their noses very carefully in their pocket-handkerchiefs. This little incident shows the warm attachment of the people to Mr. Colfax more fully than a thousand receptions could do.

As for Mr. Colfax, he went over to his house, escorted by the Committee of Reception, and spent the rest of the afternoon in receiving calls. So far as outward signs can indicate anything, Mr. Colfax appears to be fully as popular here as he ever was, and hardly a person can be found who says he believes the charges against him.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—During the past week, money has been stringent at 1-32@¼, with exceptional accommodations at lower rates.

Gold speculation has been strong, the price having risen from 114¼ to 115⅜, the highest point of the week, and being highest for more than a year past. Cash gold was made scarce, and at the close loans were as high as ⅛@3-16 for borrowing.

Foreign exchanges have drifted into demoralization and rates have declined to figures far below anything current for a long time past. The supply of bills against railroad and other bonds has been liberal, and the same is true of bills against produce, not to mention bills drawn against nothing.

The exports of produce from this port for the week were $5,252,908, and the shipments of cotton from all ports, exclusive of New York, 738,590 bales, worth probably $7,000,000. These figures explain in part the large supply of bills on London.

Government bonds have been steady for the most part, while railway mortgages and other first-class securities have been firm, with moderate business.

The stock market started off with depression and the renewal of Pacific Mail excitement, under which prices declined from 1 to 8 per cent, and dealings were large in extent, but afterwards the excitement subsided, and the depression gave place to a firmer feeling and the higher range of values. Although the course of speculation in many shares was eccentric in the extreme, there was a marked falling off in the volume of business during the closing days of the week, and the increased firmness was due largely to the agitation of the $44,000,000 legal tender question, especially the semi-official announcement from Washington, that the Secretary claims the right to reissue these notes at will. The greatest fluctuation was in Panamas, which advanced from 106¼ to 123¼, with the highest quotation current at the close. Pacific Mail started off with a decline from 57 to 49, but since then the price has reached 57⅜, the late dealings being at 57. Western Union Telegraph fell off from 88 to 85¾, rallied to 88¼, declined to 84¾, and later sold at 86, closing at 86¼. Harlem sold at 127@129 early in the week, and advanced to 139, on favorable reports from Albany concerning the extension of the Company's tracks in the city. Union Pacific ranged between 34 and 35¾, with late dealings at 35¼. Atlantic & Pacific advanced from 25 to 29, with most of the improvement maintained at the close.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $9,404,893; produce exports, $5,252,908, and specie exports, $904,288. Total imports since Jan. 1, $82,471,624, against $76,873,525 last year; total exports of produce since Jan. 1, $144,299,975, against $37,587,344 last year. Total exports of specie since Jan. 1, $11,226,960, against $3,203,675 last year.

MONEY.

Money was active and stronger to-day, and ranged from 1-32 to ⅛. Mercantile paper nominal.

EXCHANGE AND GOLD.

Foreign exchange was heavy and lower again, owing partly to high borrowing rates for cash gold. Gold firm at 115⅜ to 115¾ on an active business.

STOCKS.

The stock market was dull and prices irregular.

BONDS.

Governments were firm. The registered transactions at both Boards amounted to $152,000, including one sale of $100,000 of new United States 5 per cents.

PRODUCE.

Flour closes strong for all grades under $8.00, with a fair demand. Other grades are held with increased firmness, but are comparatively quiet. Wheat closes firm, at an advance, with a fair demand for export. Western wheat quiet. Pork was firm and fairly active, with sales of about 1,300 brls, at $16.00 for new mess; $12.25 for extra prime, and $14.00 for Western prime mess for future delivery. March mess is quoted nominally at $15.75. 1,000 brls for June sold at $16.00. Cut meats are moderately active, with sales of 10 tcs dry salted short cut hams, 12 and 13 lbs, at 14½c; 50 boxes heavy pickled bellies at 7⅞c, with sales of dry salted shoulders at 6⅜c. Bacon was firm and moderately active, with sales of 50 boxes long clear at 8c for city, and 50 boxes long clear Western at 7½c. Short clear is quoted at 8⅜c. Lard is firm. Western for March is quoted at 8 9-16@8⅝c, with a sale of 5,000 tcs at the under figure; also 50 tcs on spot at 8⅝c. For future delivery; 3,000 tcs for June sold at 9 3-16@9¼c, mostly at the higher figure.

ST. PAUL.

Impeachment Trial of the State Treasurer—The Dodge Divorce Case—Strange Denouement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 8.—The preliminaries having been arranged before the adjournment of the Legislature, to-day, the Senate will sit as a Court of Impeachment to try the State Treasurer, on the third Tuesday of May.

The Dodge divorce suit had a sensational ending to-day by an extraordinary affidavit from Mrs. Dodge, the plaintiff. She confesses a plot to entrap her husband into adultery; denies all the other charges she has heretofore sworn against him, and declares that she makes this affidavit because her counsel have refused her repeated requests to withdraw the case from court. She specifically charges that her first counsel, Finley by name, is the author of her troubles, and the chief conspirator against her husband; and that she was controlled by him; that he proposed to her to poison her husband, upon which she withdrew her confidence in him, and now seeks to repair the wrong she had done. The affidavit was made before the Judge, and was presented to the defendant's counsel, as they were going into court to argue against a motion for continuance, and its presentation in Court, was a complete surprise to all concerned. Finley not being in Court, the Judge declined to hear any further motion until he appears.

Railroad Suit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 8.—A man named Kaisten was killed by an engine on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, at Mendota, Nov. 19, 1870. The heirs to the deceased bring suit in the Circuit Court for $5,000 damages, which suit is now on trial, with two leading attorneys of Chicago, and a like number of Ottawa, on either side.

Popular Election of a Postmaster.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 8.—At an election held to-day, by the Republican voters of this city, to indicate the choice for Postmaster, Nicholas Tilbeck received a majority of 577 over all other candidates.

Bank Forgery.

NEW YORK, March 8.—It was to-day discovered that Allen I. Jones, late clerk in the Southern Bank of Georgia, at Savannah, committed a fraud on that bank by means of forged drafts, to the amount of $32,500.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

LONDON, March 8.—A despatch from Madrid states that the streets in the vicinity of the Palace of the Cortes were thronged during the session yesterday, and there was much excitement. Detachments of civic guards were stationed at various strategic points, in anticipation of an outbreak.

It is also stated that Figueras will to-day propose an immediate dissolution of the Assembly.

MADRID, March 8.—The Committee of the Assembly, having charge of Figueras' bill for the dissolution of the Assembly, are still in conference with the Ministry.

It is reported that a mixed directory will be appointed, composed of Figueras, Rivero, Orense, Martos, and Castelar, under the Presidency of Pi y Margall. The Government will be styled "pure Republican."

The provinces are undisturbed by the Carlists, and are reported quiet. The Government forces yesterday dispersed a body of men attempting to join the Carlists, from the province of Madrid. Fifteen of the band, including its chief, were killed, and a hundred taken prisoners.

A dispatch from Pampeluna, to-day, says there is no truth in the reports that the Carlists are besieging that place. The insurrectionists cut the telegraph lines and railways, severing connection with the town, and then spread the false report.

The Carlist force in the Province of Navarre does not number 3,000 men.

Gen. Novillas arrived at Lagrono yesterday, and immediately assumed command of the Army of the North.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 8.—By the explosion, yesterday, of a cartridge manufactory at Fort Mont Valerien, twenty-eight persons were injured, twelve of whom, it is stated, cannot possibly recover.

LATER—It is reported that 100 persons were injured in the explosion of Fort Mont Valerien.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the Government of France has officially given Germany financial guarantees for the payment of her war indemnity, and that negotiations for the German evacuation of French territory have already commenced.

VERSAILLES, March 8.—Seven of the Committee of Ten, members of the National Assembly, to which the bill approving the Anglo-French commercial treaty was referred, are hostile to the measure.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 8.—The master printers throughout Germany, to-day, locked out all their employes who are Unionists.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 8.—Col. Egerton Leigh, Conservative, has been elected member of Parliament from Mid-Cheshire.

ITALY.

ROME, March 8.—The Pope, replying to an address presented to him to-day, said that reconciliation with the Italian Government was impossible. God would punish the invaders of His dominions. As the Catholics were ever unshakable in their faith, he had the utmost confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Church.

OAKES AMES.

The Great Briber to Have a Public Reception.

BOSTON, March 8.—A complimentary reception will be given to Oakes Ames by his fellow-citizens of North Easton, on Thursday next.

NEW YORK.

Protest Against the New Charter—Bank Officials to be Prosecuted—Southern Club—Tweed's Case—The Scannell Jury—Blackmailing Insurance Companies—Personal.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 8.—A very large meeting of German citizens was held last evening, to protest against the passage of the proposed new charter.

It is understood that depositors are to criminally prosecute the officers of the Eighth National Bank of this city.

A meeting was held last evening by a large number of Southern gentlemen, including most of the prominent business men from the South who are residing here. Ex-Gov. Lubbeck, of Texas, and Col. Hart, of Georgia, delivered addresses. The object of the meeting was to form a Southern association for social, benevolent, and other purposes, which should include all gentlemen connected with the Southern trade.

It is reported from Albany that the legislative investigation into the case of Senator Tweed will commence here next week.

It is also reported that a lobby ring has been organized there, under whose auspices certain legislation is to be sought, with a view to extorting money from life insurance companies in this city.

George William Curtis is severely ill of a species of typhoid fever.

Mayor Havemeyer has written a congratulatory letter to President Grant.

In the Scannell murder case the jury had not agreed up to 10 o'clock. Last night the case was closed about 6 o'clock, and the Court adjourned until this morning. The jury this morning came into court for instructions as to what constituted insanity, and then returned for further deliberation.

LATER—The jury in the Scannell case again entered and announced their utter inability to agree even if locked up for a fortnight. The Judge insisted on keeping them locked up, and they again retired.

The jury in the Scannell case could not agree, and were discharged at 11 p. m. They are reported to be eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

MEMPHIS.

Mysterious Murder—Railroad Suit—Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

MEMPHIS, March 8.—Last December Daniel Goree, of Auburn, Ark., a wealthy planter, left his home for Nashville, taking with him a large amount of money. The last seen of him was at Terrence, Miss., opposite the mouth of White River with two rough-looking men, who had been put off the steamer Commonwealth. Yesterday a letter was received here from Coroner W. Dizier, of Iberville, La., stating that a body had been found in the river there, with a pistol-ball in the skull, and several stabs on the body. From papers found on the body he was convinced the remains were those of Goree. His money and diamonds are missing from him. It is believed Goree was murdered and thrown into the river. Neither of the men have been seen since. They left Terrence in company with Goree.

In the Second Circuit Court of this city, Jerome Pillow received judgment for $14,000 against the Memphis & Charleston Railroad for injuries received several years ago.

Bill Atkinson, a notorious negro burglar, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for twenty-one years. He escaped from the Penitentiary, leaving four years unserved.

The Peoria Fair Grounds.

PEORIA, Ill., March 8.—All the difficulties in regard to the proper grounds for holding the State Fair in this city have been removed. Fifty acres of ground in one of the most delightful locations adjoining the city have been procured, and an association of capitalists have taken the responsibility of fitting up the same for permanent fair grounds. The capital stock of the association is fixed at $50,000, and has all been pledged. The grounds lie at the upper edge of the city, with two railroads skirting the same, and the Central City Street Railway running directly into them. Ample side tracks will be put in to accommodate all trains running to the fair. The Central City Street Railroad Company held a meeting this evening and unanimously voted to donate $4,000 toward fitting up the new grounds. Citizens and railroads will make up the amount to $20,000. The people of Illinois may confidently look for the finest and best fitted fair grounds ever seen in the State, with no less than eight lines of railroads centering here to bring in exhibitors and visitors.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Two men were arrested here and held for a further hearing upon the charge of dealing in counterfeit money. A Secret Service detective found in the possession of one of them $50 in good money, which had been given him for the purchase of counterfeits. In a stable occupied by the other defendant, a fifty-cent counterfeit plate was found; also, a quantity of metal corresponding with nickel five cent pieces. The prisoners will have a hearing on Monday next.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Capt. Timothy Rogers, aged 79 years, and Surveyor of the Board of Underwriters, fell dead in the Tenth Baptist Church last evening, at the conclusion of the service.

SALT LAKE, March 8.—Capt. John Cunnington, father-in-law of United States Senator Logan, died this morning at Provo, of apoplexy. He was nearly 70 years of age. He was born in Illinois, and served with distinction in the Mexican war.

The New Hampshire Tragedy.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 8.—The Sheriff and solicitor of York County have been here, and virtually decided "Smuttty Nose" Island to be in Maine by assuming charge of the proceedings in the Shoals murder case. This morning they viewed the scene of the murder, and will bring in the bodies of the women for burial. Wagner will probably be examined and arraigned at Kittery, and taken to Alfred jail. The clock at Houtvel's was knocked off the shelf in the melee and stopped at 1 o'clock. The wounded and half-frozen woman, Mrs. Houtvel, has just been taken to the station-house, and confronted by Wagner. She is certain he is the murderer, though it was dark when he struck Mrs. Houtvel, and she only saw his back through the window when he was murdering her sister outside. The daughter of Mrs. Johnson, where Wagner boarded in this city, was also present, and gave strong and clear evidence against him, though nothing decisive. She talked to him severely and told him he was not at home between Wednesday evening and Thursday morning, but he insists that he was lying drunk in one of our streets until 3 o'clock and then went home and to bed.

LATER.—The bodies of the murdered girls were brought here this afternoon. A medical examination was made. A handkercief, found tied round the neck of one woman, has been identified as one given to Wagner by a girl here recently. Wagner was taken to Portland to-night, and incarcerated.

WASHINGTON.

Congressmen to Get The Extra Pay They Voted Themselves—Personal—The Senate Committees.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 8.—The hungry Congressmen, who, last night were led to believe that their extra pay would be withheld from them on a legal technicality, are in jubilant spirits to-night at the change of attitude on the part of Comptroller Taylor. The latter official has been besieged all day by members, prominent among whom was Ben Butler, the great author of the Salary bill. To be brief, the influence has been too great for the Comptroller, and he has succumbed to the inevitable. The Sergeant-at-Arms by next Monday will receive a draft for the $1,600,000 purloined under color of law from the Treasury, and will pay it over to the mercenary Representatives the first part of next week.

The Republican Senate caucus agreed upon the Standing Committee this evening, and they will be reported to the Senate on Monday. The only important changes are as follows: Morrill, of Maine, is made Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, in place of Cole; Wilson goes to the head of the Indian Committee, vice Harlan, while Conkling and Frelinghuysen are placed on Foreign Relations in the vacancies created by Patterson and Harlan.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—John P. Foley, a well known and accomplished journalist, has become managing editor of the Washington *Republican* in place of Mr. Shepperd, resigned.

There were hundreds of persons at the Executive Mansion to-day seeking interview with the President. Many ladies were in the throng. Senators, members and ex-members of the House as usual, had precedence of admission. Not a few office-seekers presented their papers.

There is an erroneous impression regarding the action of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, relative to the pay of members of Congress. The fact is that he deferred his decision, until he had considered the entire Appropriation bill. This has now been done, and the Comptroller states that the payment in question will be made, there being no lawful objection.

The following are among some of the appointments of Collectors of Internal Revenue made in anticipation of the act of Dec. 24, 1872, abolishing the offices of Assessors and Assistant Assessors: Mark Flanagan, First District of Michigan; Harvey B. Rawlson, Third District of Michigan; Crowley P. Dake, Fifth District of Michigan; James Fishback, Tenth District of Illinois; John Connell, Fourth District of Iowa; William H. Nixon, Sixth District of Iowa; Edward Scull, Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania; John R. Bowen, Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania; E. Blaine, Ninth District of Kentucky.

The Postmaster General, to-day, appointed James E. Stewart, of Iowa, and John B. Winner, of Tennessee, special agents of the Post-Office Department, with salaries of $1,600 per annum and $3 per diem for expenses.

An adjourned meeting of the caucus of Republican Senators was held this afternoon, at which the vacancies in the Chairmanships of committees caused by the expirations of the terms of various Senators, were agreed to be filled as follows: Morrill (Maine), Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in the place of Cole; Buckingham, on the Committee on Indian Affairs, in place of Harlan; Boreman, on the Committee on Territories, in place of Nye; Sprague, on the Public Lands Committee; Lewis, on the Committee on District of Columbia; Flanagan, on the Committee on Education and Labor; Brownlow, on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. Mr. Howe leaves the Chairmanship on the Claims Committee to be Chairman of Committee on Library. Scott succeeds Howe as Chairman of the Claims Committee. The Committees on Investigations, Retrenchment, Political Disabilities, and Alleged Outrages in Southern States are all discontinued. No changes were made in the Chairmanships of the other committees. After some discussion the caucus laid on the table the motion elect a new Sergeant-at-Arms, only two Senators voting for it. Considerable debate was devoted to determining the order of business for the present extra session. It was finally agreed to take up and dispose of the report of the Select Committees on the charges affecting Senators Caldwell and Clayton, and the report of Morrill's (Maine) Select Committee on the evidence received from the House affecting certain Senators in regard to alleged Credit Mobilier transactions. It will be recollected that just previous to adjournment, there was an understanding that the Senate would at this extra session take the case of ex-Senator Patterson, his friends desiring deliberation upon the subject.

Senator Anthony informed the caucus that he wished to resign his position as President of the Senate pro tempore. Senator Carpenter will be elected President pro tempore, when the caucus arrangement of Committees as above indicated will be ratified in the open Senate.

NEW YORK, March 8.—It is reported from Washington that the President, in the latter part of March, will visit his farm near St. Louis.

It is stated that Bancroft, our Minister to Prussia, has resigned.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 8.—The reports from Washington concerning the probable appointments in Utah are exciting the greatest interest. The mention of Gen. Connor for Governor occasions surprise, although, notwithstanding his radical anti-Mormon record, he appears as acceptable to the leading Saints as to the Gentiles. It seems, however, there is general regret that Gov. Wood should be removed.

The citizens of Cache County are preparing to turn out en masse to raise the snow blockade of the Utah Northern Railroad.

The spring thaw has fully begun, and the snow is rapidly disappearing.

News from the various mining districts was never before so encouraging. The indications on all sides point to the most prosperous season ever known in the Territory.

Love and Murder.

SALISBURY, Md., March 8.—On Friday George Hall, 18 years old, shot dead Amelia Shirkley, aged 14 years, while she was returning from school. Hall had courted Amelia, and had written her a letter which was unanswered because, as she states, she had no time. Both belong to respectable families. Hall has not yet been apprehended.

Stabbing Affray.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 8.—A man by the name of Jameson was fatally stabbed by one M. Douglass, last night, at Ashland, in this county. James Phillips was also severely cut up by one Clinton Jones at the same time and place. Douglass and Jones have both escaped for parts unknown.

Suicide.

CRISFIELD, Md., March 8.—A freight train to-night ran over and killed a man supposed to be the murderer of the girl Amelia Spockley, murdered yesterday near Salisbury. The train was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The man ran out and threw himself on the track.

Cincinnati Politics.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—The Democrats to-day broke loose from the Liberals, and nominated a straight-out Democratic ticket.

Life Insurance Suit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company being sued in the Court of Baltimore on the life insurance policy of a deceased husband by the widow, has set up the defense that the deceased invalidated his contract by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

Railroad Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 8.—A freight-train going south on the Hudson River Railroad, to-night, ran into the rear of the Albany way-freight and passenger-train at Barrytown. Four cars of the latter were thrown from the track, causing a temporary detention. Nobody hurt.

Big Seizure.

ALBANY, March 8.—The United States Collector to-day seized the New York Central Railroad property at Albany for non-payment of revenue tax, amounting to $460,720.

THE LAW COURTS.

Judgments Against the Great Western Telegraph Company.

Fresh Apprehensions of Danger from the Calumet Dam.

An Unsuccessful Claimant Against the City.

The Great Western Telegraph Company will apply to the Court to set aside the judgments obtained against it by the Commercial National Bank, same day next week. The argument was set for to-day, but on Saturday the counsel for defendant appeared before Judge Tree and represented that he had not had time to look into the papers, and prepare affidavits in opposition to the application, whereupon his Honor allowed an extension of time until he should have had the opportunity desired, the other side to be notified, and the case went over. The ground on which the application to set aside the judgments in favor of the bank is made, is published in the "answer" of the Company to the petition in bankruptcy, which was published in Wednesday morning's TRIBUNE.

DANGER FROM THE CALUMET DAM.

In Fairchild v. Pfeiffer et al, the last dam case, the defendants, on Saturday, applied to Judge Farwell to increase the bonds, alleging that great danger to the mill by spring freshets is apprehended. This cause was brought by the complainant, the owner of lands in the vicinity of the Calumet dam to restrain the defendants, the owners of the mill there, rebuilding the partly destroyed masonry work, which they threatened to do on the refusal of Judge Williams to grant the prayer of the complainants in the suit brought against the Canal Commissioners to restrain them pulling down the dam, and which time none of the parties concerned seem to have been quite certain of their legal rights. The defendants alleged that, owing to the state of the dam at present, their mill and other property, are liable at any moment to be swept away; and, further, that by the destruction of the dam their business will be ruined. The Court thought it only fair that, so long as the rights of the parties were undiscovered, the defendants should be protected from any loss that might accrue, in the event of the Court finding for them, and the bonds were ordered increased to $10,000.

M'LEAN V. THE CITY.

In the case of McLean v. the city, before Judge Rogers, a verdict has been returned in favor of the defendant. The plaintiff made a rather unusual claim, placing his damages at $7,000, for injuries resulting from being thrown from his wagon by a pile of earth that had been suffered to accumulate on Wabash avenue. The evidence showed that the accumulation in question was directly in the way of the carriage traffic, and that the plaintiff's horse took fright as plaintiff was getting on wagon and upset him on the pile, the inference being that the pile caused the fright, as well as that the pile broke the plaintiff's leg. The sagacious quadruped was not brought on the witness stand to prove that he was scared by the pile, or why he ran into the pile, and the jury seemed to think the case not one for their sympathy, in the absence of direct proof. Gen. Stiles appeared for the city, McKindley and Morrison for the defendants.

TAKING UNNECESSARY EVIDENCE.

The taking of unnecessary evidence has proved a frequent cause of complaint in the United States Courts; and, remonstrance having proved ineffectual, Judge Drummond recently, in an admiralty case appealed from the District Court, in which the decree of that Court was affirmed, commented on the enormous quantity of testimony taken, and, being satisfied that the libelant was to blame, directed him to pay part of the costs in both Courts. In this case there were over 550 pages of printed words, when 150 pages, by the most liberal estimate, were not required.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the meeting held on Saturday, before Register Hibbard, for the purpose of declaring a final dividend, the accounts, of which a summary was given in Saturday's TRIBUNE, were presented by Mr. Horton, Assignee. The dividend will probably amount to 1¼ per cent; but no order to that effect was made, the exact amount not being determinable. The unusually small expenditure in conducting the affairs of the bankrupt was a matter of favorable comment.

GENERAL NOTES.

Some of the reporters having been searching among the files for a new "bill" that has been filed in the Circuit Court, according to the *Journal*, in Terwilliger v. Great Western Telegraph Company, a clerk has hinted that perhaps the unsophisticated Charley of the champion heavyweight, has made a mistake in the name of the document, as well as its import. There's such a thing as a petition in the case; and that's with Chase, the lawyer. But what's in a name? A rose by any other name would smell as sweet.

The Clerk of the Circuit Court is anxious to see the $6 (payable on all new bills filed) for the "bill" in Terwilliger v. the G. W. Telegraph Company, which the *Journal* has been crowing about. He hasn't seen the "bill," but, if such an article is lying around, with the estimable Gross' name attached to it, the estimable Gross would like to see the $6 also.

The decree in the Patton case shows that Charles Patton has received $41,370, and expended $33,332.17, leaving a balance in hand of $7,047.83, which, with interest, amounts to $7,839.57, to be handed over to Mary, the fair complainant.

Judge Drummond, on Saturday, concluded the hearing of O. Marcy v. The Town of Ohio, for the payment of interest coupons on Illinois Grand Trunk Railroad bonds bought by the plaintiff, and took the matter under advisement.

In the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday, in the Clinton Wire Cloth Company v. W. A. Jones and John Booth, by agreement, leave was given to the defendants to amend their answer, and James L. High was appointed special examiner.

Assignee Payson, of the Republic Insurance Company, on Saturday, commenced a large number of new suits for the recovery of the amount of notes held by the bankrupt, in the United States Circuit Court.

Felker relinquished the interests of the "General" in the divorce suit of Doran v. Doran, on Saturday. By the by, the General has not left for the Pacific Coast yet, to relieve Gen. Canby of his command.

Willard C. Bruson on Saturday commenced a suit in trespass, $3,000 damages, in the Circuit Court, against George A. Hartman, Frank Douglas, and the Frank Douglas Machinery Company.

Judge Gary yesterday divorced Margaretta L. and William F. Sunnock, Cornelius v. Alice Sullivan, Mary E. R. v. George Miller, and Julia and David Conglin.

In Hogbery v. Peterson, argued before Judge Gary, on Saturday, on a motion to dissolve the injunction, the motion was denied, and the case was set for May 14.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Robert C. Jenkins, Assignee of the estate of Von Velzer & Blakeman, reported the following as the condition of the estate: merchandise, $1,364.99; other stock, $800; accounts, $5,500; and cash, $1,454.55; and obtained leave to sell the merchandize and accounts for three notes of $1,515.15 each, payable on the 1st of April, June, and July, respectively, to Reuben Fuller.

Adolf H. Uphoff, on Saturday, petitioned the Court to protect his execution lien on the stock of Hannum Hopp, levied on the contents of the store No. 85 Third avenue, for rent amounting to $200.

Kale & Cohn were on Saturday adjudicated bankrupts by default; warrant returnable before Hibbard on the 31st inst., and, in the matter of Lewis Robertson et al., returnable April 8 before Hibbard, the same order was entered.

A compromise is being made in the matter of E. R. F. Armstrong, and a stipulation was entered on Saturday to the effect that if such negotiations fail, the debtor be adjudicated bankrupt by default.

Paton & Co., petitioning creditors, in the matter of William C. Pahlman, on Saturday moved the Court to dismiss the proceedings.

In the matter of John A. Marshall, costs $100 and services $100 were on Saturday allowed by the Court to the creditor's attorney.

The cases of O. F. Needham and J. Mison were passed, on Saturday, by stipulation of the parties.

A motion to dismiss was entered, on Saturday, in the estate of James and George Mitchell.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,115—Willard C. Bronson v. George A. Hartman, Frank Douglas, and the Frank Douglas Machinery Company; trespass, $3,000. 6,116—Withheld for service. 6,117—Appeal. 6,118—Charles W. Shumway v. Joseph F. Sinclair and Amos F. Tompkins; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,119 to 6,122—Appeals.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,578—Appeal. 42,579—Cronkhite & Herren v. Herman Tobias and F. H. Winston; petition for mechanics' lien. 42,580—Appeal. 42,581—Rogers Fowler v. Sidney W. Lea; assumpsit, $2,000. 42,582—John W. Waughop, administrator, v. Emily S. Montgomery and James Montgomery; confession, $1,589. 42,583—William McGregor v. J. C. Latimer; assumpsit, $600. 42,584—John Price v. Theodore E. Stacey, Edwin S. Jillett, and James C. King; replevin of Peck street and Fifth avenue.

A large number of suits was commenced in the United States Circuit Court by the Assignee of the Republic Insurance Company against the givers of notes.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THOMAS-RUBINSTEIN SEASON.

The sale of seats for the Thomas-Rubinstein season of concerts commences to-day. The places of sale for both concerts are specified in the advertisement elsewhere, and as there will undoubtedly be a very large attendance, those who wish for favorable seats should make early application. Chicago concert rooms have never before presented a greater attraction than this remarkable combination, and as it is an opportunity which may never occur again, we hardly need urge people to improve it. The programmes have already been published and are worthy of the occasion.

OLE BULL.

The first of Ole Bull's concerts takes place this evening, at Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, with the following programme:

PART I.

1. Piano solo, Pharaphrase sur "Rigoletto". Liszt
Mr. Joseph Hart Denck.
2. Invito Alla Danza .... Traventi
Signor Ferranti.
3. Violin solo, Bravura, from the Opera of "Romeo and Juliet" .... Ole Bull
Ole Bull.
4. Polonaise, "Mignon" .... Thomas
Miss Graziella Ridgway.
5. Violin solo, "Siciliano and Tarantella" ... Ole Bull
Ole Bull.

PART II.

1. Piano solo, "Le Reveil du Lion" .... Kontski
Mr. Joseph Hart Denck.
2. Ballad, "Who's at my Window?" .... Osborne
Miss Graziella Ridgway.
3. "Femmine! Femmine!" .... Fioravanti
Signor Ferranti.
4. Violin solo, "Di tanti palpiti" .... Paganini
Ole Bull.
5. Duett, "Crispino" .... Ricci
Miss Ridgway and Signor Ferranti.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

SPARLAND, Ill., March 5, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An impromptu meeting of the citizens of our town was called this evening, to express their feelings in regard to the Officers' Salary bill which has just been passed by our Representatives in Congress.

After hearing remarks from several of our citizens, irrespective of party, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have had our attention called to the acts of our Representatives in an unusual way, having had several charged with crimes which would make a private citizen blush with shame, we are further astonished by their crowning act of donating openly a large sum of money to their own use, calling it salary; therefore,

Resolved, That we believe they have stepped over their bounds, and taken a position incompatible with pure American principles, by attempting to make themselves masters, and the people serfs.

Resolved, That, while we believe the laborer worthy of his hire, we also believe that salaries heretofore allowed sufficient for all necessary expenses, and plenty to spare.

Resolved, That, while we are indignant towards those who have violated their trust, we honor those who kept their pledges, and, while looking after their own interests, have not forgotten the interest of the people whom they represent.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Chicago papers for publication.

J. G. MILLS, Secretary.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The application of Civil Service Reform measures to the Government affairs, so far as the Post-Office is concerned, has been most encouraging in its results. Gen. McArthur has appointed to responsible position in that department one Gustav Busse, ex-Alderman, who was imprisoned in the County Jail for receiving a bribe. In the light of present Congressional developments, the action of the new Postmaster is very significant. The first act performed by the Credit Mobilier ex-Alderman on receiving his situation was to attempt to secure the release of a gentleman of French extraction, from the House of Correction. With more prudence and less effrontery than Schaffner, he persuaded that talented Alderman to intercede with the Mayor in his behalf. Wonderful to relate, the Mayor declined to observe in the outburst of rhetoric with which his ears were regaled, any reason why the erring inmate of Mr. Felton's asylum should be set at liberty. Now, look out for opposition to any measure of value in the Council to-morrow evening. Ex-Ald. Busse is not wise in the choice of his appointees, though Gen. McArthur may be in his. Everybody now understands why the Internal Revenue Department has lost a valuable servant.

Jayne's Expectorant.

I desire to furnish my testimony in behalf of Dr. Jayne's excellent medicine, the Expectorant. I have been troubled with asthma for over two years, and it became so bad last fall and winter, that I could not walk over twenty rods without sitting down to rest; neither could I perform work of any kind. If I chopped wood briskly for five minutes, I would fall down for want of breath, so firmly had the disease taken hold of me. Finally I was persuaded to try the Expectorant, and procuring a bottle from Messrs. Hawley & Etchell, of this place, I commenced using it. After taking in all four bottles, I am now able to do as much work in a day as any man in my neighborhood, and my complaint has entirely left me. Therefore I cordially recommend this Expectorant to any one troubled with asthma.—*Horace Smedley, Fitchburg, Mich.*

Honorable Competition.

One of the largest and most thriving interests in Chicago is the wholesale boot and shoe trade, whose managers are noted for commercial integrity and enterprise. And conspicuous among them for thrift, fair dealing, sterling business habits, and large and increasing sales, is the house of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, Nos. 48 and 50 Wabash avenue. Manufacturing largely with the latest improved machinery, and always buying for cash, they offer the trade a very large stock of seasonable goods, and invite a comparison of quality and prices. Their patent glove-fitting boot is unequaled.

Which Way?

Gage, Mallory & Co.'s successors, Gage, Carhart & Mallory, the large wholesale hat, cap, and straw goods house of Wabash avenue, have found it advantageous to move to the Madison street quarter of wholesale trade. They have located their extensive business in the new five-story and basement building Nos. 192 and 194 Madison street, corner of Fifth avenue. This prominent corner, in the vicinity of the largest wholesale business centre, is lighted from three sides, and is probably as good a location and salesroom for the hat business as there is in the city.

Rocky Mountain Trade.

Chicago merchants and manufacturers are referred to the Rocky Mountain *Herald*, Denver, Col., as the best and cheapest medium for attracting trade from the golden Territories. Established thirteen years ago, it now circulates everywhere out West, from Montana to Mexico. Mr. Goldrick, its publisher, is at Burke's Hotel, in this city, to receive "bids" for trade from that growing country.

A House in California One Thousand Years Old.

The loftiest house, and the most perfect in the matter of architecture I have ever seen, was that which a wood-chopper occupied with his family one winter in the forests of Santa Cruz County. It was the cavity of a redwood tree, 240 feet in height. Fire had eaten away the trunk at the base, until a circular room had been formed, 16 feet in diameter. At 20 feet or more from the ground was a knot-hole, which afforded egress for the smoke. With hammocks hung from pegs, and a few cooking utensils hung upon other pegs, that house lacked no essential thing. This woodman was in possession of a house which had been 1,000 years in process of building. Perhaps on the very day it was finished he came along and entered in. How did all jack-knife and hand-saw architecture sink into insignificance in contrast with this house in the solitudes of the great forest! Moreover, the tenant fared like a prince. Within 30 yards of his coniferous house a mountain stream went rushing past to the sea. In the swirls and eddies under the shelving rocks, if one could not land half a dozen trouts within an hour, he deserved to go hungry as a penalty for his awkwardness. Now and then a deer came out into the openings, and, at no great distance, quails, rabbits and pigeons could be found. What did this man want more than nature furnished him? He had a house with a "cupola" 240 feet high, and game at the cost of taking it. This Arcadian simplicity would have made a lasting impression, but for a volunteer remark, that nothing could be added to give life a more perfect zest. "Well, yes," said he; "I reckon if you are going back to town, you might tell Jim to send me up a gallon of whisky and some plug tobacco." It will not do to invest a hollow tree with too much of sentiment and poetry. If that message had not been suggested, we should have been under the delusion to this day that the lives of those people, dwelling in a house fashioned 1000 years ago, were rounded to a perfect fullness, without one artificial want.—*Overland Monthly for March.*

HYDE PARK.

Business Meeting of the Village Trustees.

Half-Hourly Trains After the 1st of April.

An adjourned meeting of the Trustees of Hyde Park was held on Saturday afternoon. Fifteen small bills were audited and ordered to be paid, amounting to $1,349.68. A few others were presented and referred. The plat of the subdivision of the south half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Sec. 34, T. 38, R. 14, was approved.

STREETS OPENED.

Ordinances of condemnation were adopted to open Forty-second street, from Cottage Grove avenue to State street, and Bowen avenue to open Parkway. The Clerk was instructed to prepare ordinances to extend South Chicago avenue from Cornell Watch Factory to State street, and to open Forty-sixth street from Parkway to State street.

MAPS OF SUBDIVISION.

An ordinance was adopted requiring that all plats of subdivision shall be required to be certified by the Surveyor and acknowledged by the owner, who shall then deposit with the Clerk funds to pay the fees of recording the same, and when approved by the Trustees, shall then be filed by the Clerk for record in the Recorder's office of Cook County.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

To tender to the parties interested the free use of the Park situated on the lake shore, north of the Hyde Park Hotel, between Oak street and Fifty-first, as a permanent location for the Exposition buildings contemplated by the citizens of Chicago, and that the President of the Board and the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings be authorized to arrange the terms of such lease and report to the Board.

That the Clerk take up and cancel a warrant issued to Banfield, Keyser & Muhlmacher, and issue one to H. De Yong instead, for $612.39.

To prohibit all connections with Fifty-first street sewer, unless permitted by the Superintendent of Public Works.

Also, to grant a license to Peter W. Doyle as a sewer-builder.

STONY ISLAND AVENUE.

Mr. Hale offered the following:

WHEREAS, Parties owning large tracts of land on Stony Island avenue are objecting and refusing to pay their assessments; therefore

Resolved, That arrangements be made with the contractors to stop the work as soon as the funds collected are expended.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

A petition was received from Nelson & Benson, contractors, asking an advance payment on account of broken stone on hand for Stony Island avenue of $2,000, which they wish to use with parties who will pay their assessments with the warrant, and advance them the money.

A warrant for the amount was ordered.

FOR THE BALTIMORE & OHIO.

John Newell, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, petitions that the permission given the Company some time since to lay down a track on Seventy-first street, through to Railroad avenue, be now granted to the Chicago & Indiana Railroad Company. Referred.

TO LAY WATER-PIPES.

Two committees and the Water Commissioners made the following report:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Joint Committee be instructed to recommend to the Board that special assessments be made for laying water-pipes in the following streets, viz.: For 6-inch pipes on Madison avenue, from Sixty-first street to Hyde Park avenue; Hyde Park avenue, from Madison avenue to city limits; Forty-seventh street, from Hyde Park avenue to State street; Woodlawn avenue, from Sixty-first street to Sixty-seventh street; Woodlawn avenue, from Seventy-first to Seventy-sixth street; Sixty-third street, from Woodlawn avenue to State street; Oak street, from Madison avenue to Park street; Oak street, from Cottage Grove to Madison avenue; Fifty-seventh street, from Madison street to Hyde Park avenue; Fifty-first street, from Hyde Park avenue to State street; Forty-third street, from Hyde Park avenue to State street; State street, from Egan avenue to Sixty-third street; Indiana avenue, from Egan avenue to Fifty-first street; Brooks street, from Hyde Park avenue to Grove Parkway; Grove Parkway, from Egan avenue to Brooks street. For four-inch pipes on Oakwood avenue, from City Limits to Open Parkway; Hyde Park avenue, from Madison avenue to Fifty-seventh street; Egan avenue, from Grove Parkway to State street; Prairie avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Forty-third street; Michigan avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Forty-third street; Wabash avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Forty-third street; and that the Committee estimate the probable expense of laying said pipes will be about one dollar for each front foot on said streets, and would recommend the Board to proceed with said assessment unless a considerable portion of the property-holders on said streets shall present objections to the Board before the 1st of April next, and also that it shall be the policy of the Board to levy special assessments for laying water-pipes upon any streets that connect with the mains whenever a majority of the owners of property fronting on such streets shall petition for the same.

Accepted and placed on file.

Adjourned to Saturday, March 15.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

The following order of exercises is proposed for the public meeting this evening; Musical Director, Prof. Chandler Robbins; Oration, Daniel H Horne; Debate:

Resolved, That the growing tendency to make man and wife distinct persons in law is evil in its effects on society.

Affirmative, A. K. Smith, B. A. Ulrich. Negative, Alex. S. Bradley, G. C. Sampson. Ladies' Department, Miss Siebert.

EVERY HALF HOUR.

The Superintendent of the Illinois Central intimates that on and after the 1st of April next there is to be a Hyde Park train every half hour.

HOME MISCELLANY.

Christian statesmen are like gas-meters—so uncertain.

—Kansas girls in great numbers are signing a pledge not to marry any man who drinks.

—An Atlanta journalist finds it necessary to refer to himself as "We, the associate editor."

—There is a bedbug in Litchfield, Ct., that slept with Gen. Washington when he stopped there over night.

—A Minnesota youth, who attempted to start his horse by hitting it with his gun, failed to make his steed go, but was more successful with his gun. That went off promptly, and took off three of his fingers with it.

—Statuary marble is now quarried in several parts of Vermont which is equal in all respects to the best found in the world. It is worked with as great facility, and will polish as handsomely, under proper manipulation, as the best ever chiseled in Italy.

—The following advertisement appears in the Washington *Chronicle* of recent date: "An obscure young lady would write for writers or authors. Modesty prevents her mentioning why they might prefer her writings to their own. Address," &c.

—The editor of a Newark paper heard, the other day, that a new pass had been found in the Andes. He immediately wrote to a man in South America that the pass was his, and he would be much obliged if the man would forward it at once.

—Jenkins, of the Washington *Republican*, says: "We notice that since the fashion of embracing the necks of gentlemen by their fair partners' arms has come into such favor, that there are many more male partners to be had for the round dances than during the fore part of the season." Very likely.

—An extraordinary hen in Maine cackled with admirable regularity, but never laid an egg. An exasperating irregularity like this demanded scientific attention. The hen was sacrificed, and the post mortem developed the presence of twenty-two good eggs inside this incomprehensible fowl.

—The Jonesborough (Tenn.) *Flag and Advertiser* hears of a curious marriage in the Flag Pond district. A young man won his sweetheart by lying about his rival, took out his license, and went with her to the minister. But meantime she had found out his perfidy, and punished him by publicly saying "no" at the altar, and marrying his rival on the spot.

—Mr. Stephen Ferguson, of Bushville, N. Y., desiring to celebrate his 75th birthday in company with comrades of a kindred age, got together, from his immediate neighborhood, forty-one persons who had passed the age of 70.

—A gentleman in Jefferson City, Mo., who was troubled with bed-bugs, soaked the bed with kerosene and turned, in, leaving the light burning. Just as he was dreaming that a regiment of bugs was drawing up a set of resolutions condemning him for using kerosene, he was awakened by a fireman pointing a nozzle of hose through the window.

—The Omaha Opera House has been turned into a hotel; and now, instead of such sweetly warbled words as, "Sweet spirit hear my prayer," and "On yonder rock," the guests hear, "Coffee with cockroaches for two," and "Another ladle-full of hash for a sick man," and other remarks of a culinary character."—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—A bank cashier in Hartford, Conn., gave a wretched-looking beggar some small change, and did it so kindly that the impecunious wretch dug out of his capacious pockets ten or twelve dollars in scrip, and asked the cashier to exchange it for bills, remarking that "when a feller's pockets is full of scrip he is liable to lose a big part of it."

—Whatever else they may say of us Kentuckians—that we play cards, drink whisky, and race horses—they have never yet been able to say of us that we are a set of pulling hypocrites and liars. That the Kentucky woman is the handsomest in the world; that the Kentucky horse is the fleetest in America; and that, if the Kentuckians do play cards, they play them on the square, are, we take it, indisputable propositions.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—There is a cat in Westchester, N. Y., whose owners value him too highly to give him freedom at night. In order to secure his nightly freedom, however, he goes into the hall and claws the wire of the door bell. When the door is opened to admit the supposed visitor he pops out. His tricks in this line have been discovered, and now his inventive genius will have to seek some other methods of escape.

—The following comprehensive testimonial is pleasantly suggestive of the interchange of editorial courtesies that enlivens the columns of the *Waverley Watchman*, of Pike County, Ohio, and the *People's Defender*, of Adams County: "The tow-headed nincompoop of the *People's Defender* calls us a 'red-headed cuss.' Villain, horse-thief, traitor, rebel, copperhead, son-of-a-biscuit, you lie. We are a bald-headed cuss."

—Springfield, Mass., has a young widow, gay and fascinating, but just now uncertain of the effect of her charms upon a young gentleman of her acquaintance. She could not remain in suspense, and with strategy worthy of the cause, she procured the insertion of a notice of her death in the papers, hoping by this means to ascertain whether that particular young man cared for her. The success of her scheme is unknown.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY,

And the Credit Mobilier Scandal.

The House of Representatives has dealt with the Credit Mobilier affair very much as might have been expected. As we ventured to predict some weeks ago, it has refused to expel anybody; but it has censured Messrs. Brooks and Ames, which we did not think it would do—not because we did not believe those gentlemen deserved censure, but because we thought censure simply too ridiculous a penalty even for the House to inflict. Why the penalty is ridiculous of course hardly needs explanation. If Oakes Ames, in his dealings with the members in Credit Mobilier stock, did not mean to exert a corrupt influence on them, his transactions are no more matter for comment by Congress than his dealings with his customers at Easton. If he did mean to exert a corrupt or corrupting influence on them, of course he has been guilty of the gravest offense which a member of Congress, *qua* member, could commit. Censuring him, therefore, is very like finding a man guilty of wilfull murder, and then reminding him, by way of punishment, that his conduct has been culpable, and that he must be more watchful in future. The same thing may be said, with still greater force, of Mr. Brooks' case.

There were scenes and incidents in the debate, too, which illustrated most powerfully the depth of the prevailing demoralization, and which explained pretty clearly how it is that the investigation has ended in nothing. Every step in the proceedings revealed clearly that widespread reluctance to punish anybody, or to apply to the vices of anybody in particular the disapprobation which we, in our books and sermons, inflict on vice in the abstract, of which we spoke a few weeks ago in commenting on the failure of the Bar Association in its pursuit of the Erie counsel. There was a world of meaning in the spectacle presented by Oakes Ames sitting bathed in tears, with a big bouquet of flowers in front of him, in the character of a national hero persecuted by an ungrateful country, like the well-known Christopher Columbus, while Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, who is rather proud of being a rascal, and boasts of his freedom from such incumbrances as conscience or honor, stood manfully forward, not in defense only, but in glorification of him,—Butler himself being clearly the leading man in the assemblage, defiant, courageous, imperious, the cynosure of all eyes, fresh from having instructed the House in its duty, as guardian of the National honor, in the distribution of the Alabama fund. The attitude of the rest of the body was not less instructive. There were no signs whatever of shame, or indignation, or of any other emotion with a noble side to it. The whole debate reminded one of the efforts of a herd of sheep to find an opening in a fence through which they might escape a barking dog—the same scurrying to and fro, and the same frantic eagerness in front of all attractive-looking holes. One little motion, amendment, and point of order followed the other, the sharp, ingenious fellows carrying off the honors of the day, until the desired aperture was discovered, after which they seem to have wiped their brows and breathed freely. The House, in short, showed the very prevalent dread of persons who have committed crimes and offenses. Moral courage seems to be rapidly becoming the peculiar possession of people who have no morality. Honest men hang their heads in the presence of a rascal. They try him with great reluctance, pass sentence on him with sobs and groans, and then beg of him for God's sake to run away and leave them to their business; and when he refuses to run, and proceeds to slap their faces, they are profoundly impressed by his pluck—think that he must have good in him after all, and, remembering his mother and sisters, and his early attendance on the Sunday-school, weep on his breast and subscribe to set him up in business. The result is that criminals begin to have a hearty contempt for us, and, far from repenting them of their crimes, are daily cursing their moderation in not stripping us more thoroughly. Their view of society begins to resemble that of the pickpockets who took a gentleman's watch and purse in broad daylight, two or three years ago, on the platform of a Fourth avenue car, and when he remonstrated, kicked him off and laughed at him as he ran after them penniless on foot.

What effect will all this have on the Republican party? This is the question which everybody is naturally asking, because, whatever Congress may say or do, everybody who does not despair of the country believes that out of doors the sentiment about the Credit Mobilier affair is very different from that which seems to prevail in the House, and that this sentiment will sooner or later find expression at the polls. But there is and will continue to be more or less difference of opinion as to its nature and objects. *Harper's Weekly*, for instance, which found no difficulty in making the Democratic party responsible for the doings of the New York Ring, thinks that the Republican party cannot properly be held responsible for the corruption or wrongdoing of its principal men, but that whatever is reprehensible in the Credit Mobilier affair should be laid at the doors of the individuals implicated solely, while the party should be allowed to retain its power and find other and honester agents to do its work. This is a legitimate deduction from a theory which the *Weekly* has long held, and which Mr. Henry Wilson defended in the *Independent* last summer against the attacks of the *Nation*, viz.: that the Republican party is an organization analogous to the Christian Church, having good in general for its object, and not the embodiment in legislation of a particular set of opinions; that, therefore, its failure to carry out any particular line of policy, or to enact any particular laws, or the corruption or ignorance of its leaders, are no more destructive of its claims to respect and confidence than the failure of the Christian Church thus far to convert the world, or the bad behavior of its clergy, is destructive of its claims to divine origin. This theory has, of course, a basis in fact,—and that is, that the party does really contain a very large proportion of the virtue and intelligence of the country, and does really exhibit, in its legislation, a higher ideal of national polity than the party it supplanted. To make the theory complete, however, and make it answer the purpose for which it is apparently intended, of establishing the right of the Republican party to retain the perpetual control of the Government, and to make unimpeachable the analogy with the Christian Church, an additional proposition is necessary—that the Republican party is not only the best party now in existence, but the best possible party, and the only possible party. It is not enough to say that it is better than the Democratic party was; it has to be said that it is better than any party ever will be. We shall only remark of this doctrine, that it is absolutely novel—that nothing like it has ever before been heard of in politics; and that if it were sound, discussion and many other processes of constitutional government would hereafter be useless in the United States, and we should speedily be delivered up to a body of political priests, bound by their ordination vows to take charge of our affairs.

We, on the other hand, maintain, and with increased confidence, that the shameful corruption in the Government which is showing itself side by side with overwhelming Republican majorities all over the country, is a fresh proof that the Republican party is a common human organization, for the ordinary political purposes—namely, the embodiment in legislation of a small cluster of ideas; that that purpose was carried out at the close of the rebellion; that the party is now funtus officio, and has for several years been kept in office by the popular dread of "reaction" and the force of the great patronage and enormous handling of money resulting from the war; and that, in the absence of any great controlling ideas, of real work, and of a powerful and respectable opposition, its leading men, who, for all practical purposes, are the party and represent it, have grown careless, and insolent, and indifferent to public opinion, and finally corrupt. There is nothing ecclesiastical about them or it. It has no divine mission, and they have no personal consecration. *It* is simply the consensus of a large body of the American people on a few points of home policy, and *they* are a number of not very remarkable gentlemen, whom the American people has put in charge of its affairs.

The remedy is to be found in the formation of another organization for other purposes. What these purposes are we have frequently intimated. We may venture to repeat them—the reform of the Civil Service; the restoration of the judiciary to its old position of independence and respectability; the simplification of political machinery, so that honest and industrious citizens can attend to their political affairs without the help of professional tricksters; the release of the States from the constant interference and supervision of the central authority; the purification of Congress by the reform of the tariff, and the prohibition of grants, subsidies, bounties, "protective" duties, and the total exclusion of Congressmen from a share in the appointing power. These objects can only be obtained by a party formed for that purpose, and for nothing else. Whether we are near the formation of any such party we do not know. We acknowledge with sorrow and disappointment that the events of last year undoubtedly postponed it, but we would fain believe that those who last year honestly strove to bring about a better state of things, have not abated one jot of heart or hope. We are sure that they must find in what is now passing both abundant justification for their course and abundant reason for trying again, whenever the opportunity offers. It is needless to say, of course, that any such organization would contain, if successful, whatever good elements the Republican party now contains, and many good elements which that party does not contain, and nothing short of this combination of the good of all parties will save us. The good Republicans are not likely to be removed in chariots of fire when the party organization disappears.

THE STORY OF A HERMIT.

Pottsville (Pa.) Correspondence of the New York Times.

There died, near the village of Ringtown, Schuylkill County, near the northern boundary, not long since, a man named Harper, the greater part of whose life was passed in voluntary hermitage among the rocks and mountains of Schuylkill and Columbia Counties. He first appeared about forty years ago in West Penn Township, Schuylkill County, where, in a wild and unfrequented spot in the mountains, he built a rude hut and shut himself out from all communication with the outside world. Although having the appearance of a man far advanced in life, it has since been ascertained that he was not yet 40 years of age. Who or what he was no one knew. He very rarely left his lonely retreat, and then only to obtain certain necessaries of life. How he lived or what he did were matters of which the inhabitants of the town were entirely ignorant. Old residents remember his coming to those parts, and say that he truly "dwelt with solitude and walked the rocks and forests like a wolf." Young men grew to old age and died, and still Harper remained in his rude hut. At last, the hermit not having been seen for some time by any of the villagers, it began to be whispered about that he was dead. His hut was visited, but, although it was empty, and evidently had been for some time, nothing was found to indicate that the hermit had died.

A short time afterward, there appeared in the village of Ringtown a queer old man, with long, snowy locks and beard, bent form and wrinkled visage. He was bare-headed, clad in ragged garments, and walked with a long, smooth staff. Purchasing a few groceries in the village, he disappeared. Some months afterwards, he again came to the village, made similar purchases, and went away. This time, the curiosity of the villagers being excited to know more of the singular being, he was followed. He took a rough and narrow path, which ran some miles over the mountain, and led to a deep, rocky gorge, near the boundary of Schuylkill and Columbia Counties. In this gorge was a dark and damp cavern, into which the old man entered, and where it was found he dwelt. This was the hermit of West Penn Township. He had, it was thought, left his former retreat to find more perfect solitude and isolation.

The severity of the present winter, and the great depth of the snow, a short time since compelled the old man to leave his mountain fastness, as he was on the verge of starvation. He wandered over into Columbia County, where he found an asylum in the house of a kind farmer, where he died a few days after he was given shelter. On his death-bed he gave an account of his life, and the causes which led him to put himself beyond the pale of a society of which he had once been a bright ornament. His narrative was substantially as follows:

His name was James Harper. When he died he was within a few weeks of reaching the eightieth anniversary of his birth. Between forty and fifty years ago he was the senior partner of Harper & Bro., hardware merchants, Market street, Philadelphia. His brother was some years his junior, and their firm stood among the leading ones of the city. They lived in fine style in Chestnut street, and, neither of them being married, their only sister superintended their household affairs.

About the year 1835 James Harper went to Europe, leaving the business in charge of his brother, in whom he placed the utmost confidence. He spent two years traveling in the old country, during which time he married an accomplished, beautiful, and wealthy young English lady, a member of one of the leading families. For some months previous to his departure from London to return home, Mr. Harper had not heard from his brother—his letters, which had been regular and cheering, suddenly ceasing. Apprehensive of something wrong, the senior partner determined to forego further saunterings in Europe, and, shortly after his marriage, embarked for Philadelphia, accompanied by his bride. When the voyage was about half over, and the despondency that had seized Mr. Harper when he left London had been somewhat dispelled, the small-pox broke out among some emigrant families in the steerage. The plague spread to the cabin passengers, and among the victims was the young wife of Mr. Harper, who died in the greatest agony, and whose body was cast into the sea. This was the first thrust into the heart of the returning merchant, and prepared him for others that awaited him. After lying in quarantine some time after reching port, the passengers of the plague-stricken ship were permitted to land.

A few hours afterward Mr. Harper learned that he was a ruined man. His brother, shortly after his senior went to Europe, fell into dissolute habits, and in a year and a half had driven the firm into bankruptcy, and in a fit of desperation blew out his brains in a gambling-hell. The sister died in a few weeks of grief, and the property of the firm was all sold by the Sheriff. Mr. Harper found himself without a dollar or a single relative, and barely a friend, where he had left a prosperous business, a happy home, and hundreds of flattering acquaintances. Overwhelmed with misfortune, broken-hearted, and deserted, he determined to put himself forever away from all contact with the world and live alone with his bitterness. He kept his vow sacredly until he knew that death was stealing upon him, when he felt that he would like to close his eyes upon the world surrounded, if possible, by fellow-beings who would minister to his last wants, and give him Christian burial.

Making Cripples.

An intelligent traveler on his way to the penal settlements of Siberia, starting from St. Petersburg, fell in with a tribe of Kirgis. Although informed it was customary with them to knock their Russian prisoners on the head just hard enough to blunt their intellect and destroy their usefulness as laborers, this was denied by one of the elite as a slander. However, he ascertained the fact that when they have secured a captive, such a one as they would like to retain permanently, a deep cut is made in the soles of his feet, near the heel, into which a wad of horse-hair is inserted. Of course, walking is next to impossible after that cruel operation, which probably partially divides the planter ligament extending from the heel to the toes. But he can ride, and as it is the life of those marauding rascals to be always on the back of a horse, the maimed slave is not incapacitated from following his master on horseback and performing such services as may be required of him.

An Intelligent Blonde.

Washington Correspondence of the Independent.

Of the quality of intelligence which some of the fair seekers after legislative sensations carry to the Capitol you may judge from the words of a lovely blonde, elegantly attired, apparently about 22 or 23 years of age. "Is Mr. Ames a member of Congress?" she inquired languidly of her near-standing neighbor, a young New England woman, of about her own age, stately and beautiful as a palm. "Oh! yes," said New England, with a sudden glance of astonishment. "Well, I supposed so," said lovely maiden Washington. "I knew Mr. Brooks was [with the air of imparting information]. He is the man who had the difficulty with Sumner, some years ago."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

My Kingdom for a Horse.—What the purse of King Richard could not then procure, all can now purchase for a song. The Centaur Liniment will not raise the dead horse of a king, but it will cure a lame one, and—more than that—it is the most remarkable thing for swellings, stiff joints, caked breasts, stings, and bruises, the world has ever seen. A man ought to suffer with the rheumatism who has not tried this liniment.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

TO-MORROW NIGHT.

PROF. MORSE,

WITH HIS

"TALKING CHALK"

At the MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, will give his Instructive and Amusing Illustrated Lecture, "FROM MONAD TO MAN."

TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 11, Union Park Congregational Church, "HOW ANIMALS GROW."

Admission, 50 cts.; Reserved Seats, 75 cts. For sale at South Side Star Depots, 223 Wabash-av, and corner State and Madison-sts.; and at West Side Depots, 495 West Madison-st. and corner Madison and Halsted-st.

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CH'H.

PROF. SWING,

Thursday, March 13,

"THE NOVEL."

Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at South Side depots.
CARPENTER & SHELDON.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

GRAND COMBINATION OF THE

Theo. Thomas and the Rubinstein Concert Companies.

The Greatest Concert Combination on Record.
FIRST JOINT APPEARANCE OF
ANTON RUBINSTEIN,
HENRI WIENIAWSKI,
THEO. THOMAS,

And his UNEQUALED ORCHESTRA, MAKING THE FIRST GRAND COMBINATION CONCERT will be given on Monday Evening, March 17, at the Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

The Second Grand Combination Concert will be given on Tuesday Evening, March 18, at the Union Park Congregational Church.

Reserved Seats, $2 and $3 according to location, for sale now, at Star Course Depots. Programmes of the Concert can be obtained to-day.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

CENTRAL HALL,

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

OLE BULL'S GRAND CONCERTS.

Thos. R. Turnbull has the honor to announce the appearance of the world-renowned violinist,

OLE BULL

On Monday and Tuesday Evenings, March 10 and 11,

Assisted by Miss GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY, Soprano; Signor FERRANTI, the popular Baritone, Comic; Mr. JOSEPH HART DENCK, Pianist.

Admission, with reserved seat, $1.

Tickets can be procured at Julius Bauer & Co.'s on and after Thursday, March 6.

Programmes can be obtained at all the leading music establishments.

The Knabe Grand Pianos used at these concerts.

Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8.

NIXON'S.

J. W. WILDER & CO.'S

NATIONAL CIRCUS,

THURSDAY, MARCH 13,

And every night and Wednesday and Saturday afternoon; also, Grand Matinee St. Patrick's Day. The best Circus Company in the United States. Among the leading artists will be found

James Robinson,

The champion bareback rider of the world, together with the leading equestrians in the profession, and a large troupe of acrobats, gymnasts, tumblers, posturers, jesters, and clowns, and a fine stud of trained horses, dogs, and buffaloes. Admission—Dress Circle, 50c; Family Circle, 25c; Reserved Seats, 75c. Matinee prices—50 and 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings and Wednesday Matinee, the ever popular young American actor,

OLIVER DOUD BYRON

In his own attractive drama,

Across the Continent.

Remember only four performances of the great drama. Thursday—BEN. McCULLOUGH.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

TUESDAY, March 11, and during the week and at the Matinees, FIRST APPEARANCE OF FOUR ARTISTS, making the Company the STRONGEST IN AMERICA.

MISS PHILLIS GLOVER, the beautiful and accomplished actress; MISS SIDNEY COWELL, the charming Soubrette. MR. J. W. NORRIS and MISS HATTIE ROCHE, in Bartley Campbell's admirable picture of fashionable life

PERIL; Or, LOVE AT LONG BRANCH.

ALL THE FAVORITES IN THE CAST.

Order carriages at 10:30 p. m.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Fourth Week of the Eminent Actor,

EDWIN BOOTH

Who will appear, until further notice, in Shakspeare's masterpiece,

HAMLET,

Which sublime work will be presented with every attention to detail, and an artistic and intelligent representation, correct and characteristic scenery, costumes, and appointments. Order carriages at 11. Saturday Matinee, "Don Cæsar de Bazan." Due notice will be given of the production of "Richard III." and "Julius Cæsar."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

An Entire Change of Programme. First week of the musical burlesque, entitled

HAMLET, Prince of Bridgeport.

MACKIN and WILSON in their Songs and Dances. New Vocal Quartette. The Three Doves. Who Died First. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday evening, March 10, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, Chicago's favorite and talented comedian

HARRY LINDEN,

In his great representation of the plantation darkey, as OLD PETE, in Dion Boucicault's vivid picture of Southern life, entitled the

OCTOROON!

Friday, March 14—Benefit of HARRY LINDEN.

NEW PUBLICATION.

Verdict of the Critics.

New York Tribune.

The narrative is vigorous, often intense, but rarely, if ever, melodramatic. Its language is usually no less chaste than forcible and impressive. It betrays a power of invention and of description which is not met with every day in the host of writers of popular fiction. . . . The critical point of the book is naturally the blending of the events of the fire with the course of the previous narrative, and it must be admitted that the conduct of this indicates admirable taste and skill. The terrific scene is portrayed with rare power of pictorial description. . . . The different characters are delineated with truthfulness, in harmonious proportions and free from artificial coloring. In their conception the author shows equal originality and boldness. . . . A powerful novel.

New York Evening Mail.

A novel of absorbing interest.

Advance, Chicago.

The leading characters are drawn not only with much skill, but with a clear insight into the workings of strong souls under the influence of the highest spiritual truths, as well as mere human sentiment.

Verdict of the Public.

EIGHTH 1,000.

Barriers Burned Away.

BY REV. E. P. ROE.

Large 12mo. $1.75. Eighth Thousand. Ready at all bookstores.

DODD & MEAD, Publishers,
762 Broadway, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are CAUTIONED against the imitations and counterfeits offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, whilst the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary shop. Beware of counterfeits.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
P. O. Box No. 1029. No. 66 Liberty-st., N. Y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 51 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4.15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:10 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 158 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:35 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†5:15 p. m.	†*26:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9.00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

WANTED.

Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

COBURN
Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, to be seen in his office by all. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female disease, to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. F. Brooks,

Chicago, Ill., office 185 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, cures all forms of Cancers, Ulcers, Wens, and Schirrous Tumors, Sexual and Urinary Diseases, and all difficulties of a delicate nature incident to the generative organs. A Book describing causes, symptoms, and effects, for ladies and gentlemen, sent free to any address. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., Sundays excepted.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

The Confessions of an Invalid,

Published for the benefit of Young Men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, etc. By one who has cured himself. Supplying the means of self cure, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....	$12.00	Sunday............	$2.50
Tri-Weekly.......	6.00	Weekly...........	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington, New York, and Foreign News—Letter of Sympathy from President Grant to Schuyler Colfax—Miscellaneous Telegrams.
SECOND PAGE—Colfax's Speech to the South Benders—Saturday Night's Telegrams.
THIRD PAGE—The Law Courts—Amusements—Civil Service Reform—Hyde Park Matters—Home Miscellany—The Republican Party and the Credit Mobilier Scandal—The Story of a Hermit—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Colfax Demonstration; Not Much of a Shower; Liberals and Democrats; An English Demagogue; The Thomas Statue—Current News Items.
FIFTH PAGE—Notes from the State Capital—The Farm and Garden—The New Jersey Railroad War—Chicago Live Stock Market—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.
SEVENTH PAGE—Letter on the Mormons—Tree Planting—Grain Inspection—Small Advertisements; Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding; Lodging, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Our Dirty Streets—Wisconsin Letter—The Railroad Question—Foreign Miscellany—Dog Fighting—City in Brief.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Hamlet."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Oliver Doud Byron. "Across the Continent."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "False Shame."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Octoroon."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WHOLE TICKET, $28. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4285, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, March 10, 1873.

The jury in the Scannell case, after having been locked up twenty-nine hours, failed to agree, standing eight for conviction and four for acquittal, and have been discharged.

President Grant writes an affectionate letter to Mr. Colfax, intended for publication, in which he assures the late Vice President of his sympathy and his unshaken belief in his innocence, his integrity, and his patriotism.

The Democrats of Cincinnati reassembled on Saturday to consider the request of the Liberals, with whom they had made a fusion ticket, that they would reconsider their nomination for Mayor. They reaffirmed that nomination, threw aside the joint ticket they had made with the Liberals, and in its place put a straight Democratic ticket in the field.

President Thiers has again fallen ill, and the fears aroused by his recent indisposition are redoubled. Loss of sleep and increasing weakness are his symptoms, which in one so advanced in age are the more serious from the fact that he has no specific malady to which they can be attributed. They foreshadow the approaching dissolution of the life that is priceless to France at this crisis.

Any hopes that Congressmen would fail, through a faulty wording of the Appropriation bill, to get the increased salary they voted themselves, must be abandoned. Comptroller Taylor withheld payment until he had, as it was his duty to do, considered the whole Appropriation bill, but finds no defect in the law, and will send the Sergeant-at-Arms, to-day, a draft of $1,600,000, which will be distributed to the members.

The Senate Republican Caucus has determined that the Senate shall not, at this session, consider the credentials of the two Senators from Louisiana. To do so, they say, would reopen the whole Louisiana question, and inaugurate an endless debate. They hope that if the Kellogg yoke is held down upon the necks of the people long enough, they will get used to it. The President is reported very anxious to be released from his troublesome situation by some compromise between the two factions.

The Modoc war is still a war of words. Friday evening, Capt. Jack sent his sister to the Peace Commissioners to accept the terms they offered. Word was returned by Gen. Canby that his troops would move at once upon the Indians unless Captain Jack or some of his chiefs surrendered in person within twenty-four hours. This peremptory summons has brought Capt. Jack to terms, and he announces that he and his band will leave the lava bed to-day, and surrender themselves to our troops.

The Committee appointed the other day by the Farmers' Club of the Legislature to supervise and promote railway legislation has accepted a bill prepared by the Attorney General, which makes it prima facie evidence of unjust discrimination for a railroad to charge varying rates for freight for equal distances. The bill making it a criminal offense for any official to charge passengers more than legal fare has passed to a second reading in the House. There is danger, our correspondent states, that, with all the multiplicity of measures proposed to regulate fares and freights and force an observance of the law upon railroad corporations, nothing may be accomplished, owing to the distrust of the regular railroad committees which has arisen among the agricultural representatives in the Legislature, and the collision between their efforts and those of the Extra-Legislative Farmers' Club Committee.

The Chicago produce markets were less active on Saturday. Mess pork was weak and 25@50c per brl lower, closing at $14.05@14.10 cash, and $14.25@14.30 seller April. Lard was in fair demand, and steady, at $7.95@8.00 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.05@8.10 seller April. Meats were active and easier, at 5@5⅛c for shoulders: 7@7⅛c for for short ribs; and 7⅜c for short clear. Dressed hogs were dull and unchanged, at $5.50@5.60 per 100 lbs. Highwines were quiet and steady at 86½c per gallon. Lake freights were inactive at 12c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was steady and less active. Wheat was dull and 1c lower, closing at $1.21⅛ cash, and $1.22⅝ seller April. Corn was active, and a shade easier, closing at 32⅝c seller the month, and 32⅝c seller April. Oats were quiet but ⅛c higher, at 26⅛@26⅝c seller the month, and 26⅛@27c seller April. Rye was quiet and steady, at 65½@66c. Barley was dull and 2@3c lower, closing nominal at 71@72c cash, and 72c seller April. Live hogs were inactive and weak at $4.25@4.75 The cattle and sheep markets were dull at about Friday's prices.

THE COLFAX DEMONSTRATION.

The speech of Mr. Colfax at South Bend, on Saturday, sheds no new light upon the personal difficulties in which he has become involved. The parade, procession, and the dramatic display of confidence in him by the people assembled in South Bend, gave no additional weight to his speech. All these will probably be rivaled by the popular demonstration preparing at North Easton, Mass., to welcome Mr. Oakes Ames to the arms of a confiding constituency. If the people of South Bend have undiminished confidence in Colfax, the people of North Easton only admire their Oakes Ames the more because of the ordeal through which he has passed so triumphantly. Ames and Colfax, therefore, representing two opposing sides of a sworn statement, have not lost the confidence of their neighbors in the matter of veracity.

Mr. Colfax's speech was a vast cumulation of words. In his two hours' harangue he said nothing new—but floundered heavily through continual repetitions. The point he tried to impress upon his hearers was that there had been a gigantic national conspiracy to destroy him, and that despite this conspiracy he had come home to them in as honorable plight as ever; and he claimed the sympathy due to a martyr for truth's sake. Complaining, he said, "If I had been a confessed and wicked criminal, I could not have been pursued with more malignity by *a portion* of the American press and their Washington correspondents." Assuming this to be true, which it is not, Mr. Colfax overlooks the reason why the American press (the portion which sides with him is too small to be discovered with anything but a microscope), has lost faith in any statements made by him. During the summer of 1872, there were published in all the papers of the country the now famous letters of Oakes Ames to M'Comb, with the list of persons with whom Ames said he had placed Credit Mobilier stock. In that list appeared the name of "S. Colfax, Speaker." We can call to mind no paper that did not publish this implication of Mr. Colfax with regret, but it was not possible to omit his name while publishing the others. The statement of Ames was bold and emphatic, and repeated in two letters. The press naturally expected a disclaimer or a denial, by the persons named, of Ames' statements. It was not made. Mr. Blaine denied it in the first week in September. It was not until Sept. 25 that Mr. Colfax was heard from, in his speech of that day at South Bend. In that speech he was particularly careful to avoid a challenge to Oakes Ames, was rather complimentary to the great shovel-maker, but was as particular to denounce the newspaper press for having published Ames' letter with his name in the list. At that time the only allegation against Mr. Colfax was that contained in the Ames letters, and this was, that he, Oakes Ames, had in the distribution of Credit Mobilier shares among Senators and Representatives in Congress, placed $2,000 thereof in the hands of Schuyler Colfax, Speaker. That was the whole allegation.

Mr. Colfax, at South Bend, began his speech by saying:

> Let me detain you a few moments, my townsmen, while I touch a fabric of falsehood with the spear of truth, exposing the so-called Credit Mobilier scandal, that you may see out of what worthless stuff campaign charges are manufactured.

He then told of his long and active support of the Pacific Railroad, of his speeches and lectures, declaring that it was not necessary to have offered him a bribe to secure his support, and then added:

> Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave, or offered to give, me one share, or twenty shares, or two thousand shares in the Credit Mobilier, or any other railroad stock, and that, unfortunately, I have never received the value of a farthing out of the 270 per cent dividends, nor the 800 per cent dividends in cash, stock, and bonds you have read about every day for the past month, nor 100 per cent, nor 1 per cent, nor the tenth of 1 per cent. I have said that if twenty shares of it could be purchased at par, without buying into a prospective lawsuit, it would be a good investment. If it was as valuable a stock as represented, and I have said that I would like to buy twenty shares at par, if attainable, in the Studebaker Wagon Company, or the Birdsell Clover Separator Company here, I challenge either one of the two last Companies to give me such an opportunity now or hereafter; but never having been plaintiff or defendant in a court of justice, I want no stock of any kind, at any price, with a lawsuit on top of it, not even with the prospective dividends of $22,000, which, I am free to maintain, neither these good eyes of mine nor this pocketbook have ever seen the first dollar of, although it is so positively asserted that I have been entitled to this handsome amount ever since four years ago.

Accepting that as a fair, square denial of Oakes Ames' allegation, precisely as Mr. Blaine's was accepted, the newspaper press generally, and especially the Republican press, acquitted Mr. Colfax. Could any person who read that speech then, have the least thought that Mr. Colfax *had received* from Mr. Oakes Ames $2,000 of Credit Mobilier stock; that at the time of receiving it there were credits on it in the way of dividends, amounting to $1,458; that Mr. Colfax had paid Mr. Ames the difference of $542, or thereabouts, in cash? Yet Mr. Colfax, at Washington, in January, 1873, did, on oath, state that he had made this contract with Ames, and had paid Ames the money. The newspaper press, which Mr. Colfax says now pursue him, are the same papers that, in September last, accepted his South Bend speech as a bold and manly denial of having ever had any dealings with Oakes Ames in Credit Mobilier stock,—that being the falsehood which he was supposed to have touched with the spear of truth. When the newspaper press, and the country generally, were told by Mr. Colfax, in January, that he had never intended in his South Bend speech to deny having *purchased* Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames; that all he intended was to deny that such stock had been "given" him, the press, and the country generally, lost faith in Colfax's veracity, and could not help regarding him as a prevaricator; as having suggested falsehood and suppressed the truth. He had deceived them into a misunderstanding of his connection with Oakes Ames in Credit Mobilier stock, while he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and deceived them by hiding his transaction under the word "give," when, in fact, it was a gift to the extent of the accrued dividends then due on the stock, and for which he was credited, when he paid Ames the residue of the money.

There is no act so calculated to lower a man in the estimation of his friends as prevarication, and there are no circumstances under which human friendship will change to resentment so quickly as when men find that one whom they have been defending has been cheating them with a quibble, covering a lie, and covering the very misconduct they so strenuously denied. The leading journals that supported Grant and Colfax and Grant and Wilson, have resented the cheat put on them by Colfax in his South Bend speech, and, taking his sworn confession that he never intended in that speech to deny dealings with Ames in Credit Mobilier stock, they have treated him as any other prevaricator, giving all the presumptions to his adversary, Ames, and deciding all doubtful points against himself.

Mr. Colfax, in his speech of Saturday, attempts some more quibbling, by citations of detached sentences from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in September last, to show that we did not then understand him as denying that he had been dealing in Credit Mobilier stock with Ames. It amounts to nothing more than this, that we found Mr. Colfax claiming the *right* to purchase Credit Mobilier stock, but denying virtually that he had done so. We contended against his right, while Speaker of the House, to dabble in that stock, not supposing that he had actually done so. We accepted that speech as a denial, broad and emphatic, and so treated it until Colfax himself, before the Committee, showed that it was a cheat, a play upon words, and, as the Indianapolis *Journal* declares, "a prevarication."

The South Benders, or those who participated in the ovation, have advertised themselves either as ignorant persons, unable to judge of the value of testimony, or as those possessing no valuable standard of moral measurement.

LIBERALS AND DEMOCRATS.

We print elsewhere a good-tempered article from the Carlinville (Ill.) *Enquirer* (Democratic), commenting upon a recent article in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE with regard to the future of the Liberal party. The burden of the *Enquirer's* reply is to the effect that Democrats cannot abandon their party to join the Liberals, and that whatever the latter hope to accomplish must be done by recognizing the Democratic organization, if they expect any help from Democrats. The *Enquirer* says: "The prnicipal objection which these Liberal Republicans, as given by THE TRIBUNE, have to the Democratic party, is its position during the war. We thought they had turned their backs upon the past, and were desirous of forgetting the past years of strife." So they have. But it does not follow that the record which the Democratic party made at that time is such as to commend it to popular confidence. Our belief is that the Republican party will hold together and be victorious, however rotten it may be, so long as the Democratic party holds together—and no longer.

A general statement of what is necessary to the success of the Liberal party will answer our purposes better, however, than a reply in detail to the *Enquirer*. The necessity for a reform in the Administration of the Government, which was made the basis of the Liberal movement at Cincinnati last year, is no longer a matter of political theory but a demonstrated fact. The abuses and corruptions which were charged in the Cincinnati indictment have been clearly proven in the Congressional investigations of the Credit Mobilier, the Louisiana usurpation, the Pomeroy and Caldwell election frauds, and numerous lesser corruptions, North and South. None of these have been punished. The Republican party has, therefore, shown itself either unwilling or unable to correct abuses, and is, therefore, no longer worthy to be entrusted with the functions of the Government. The Democratic party, by its record on the slavery question, in the war of the rebellion, and in the corruptions of Tammany, has put itself in such a position that the people will not trust it, as has been shown over and over again. This does not necessarily imply animosity against individual members of the Democratic party, as the *Enquirer* infers. It being improper for the Republican party, and impossible for the Democratic party, to administer the Government at all, and impossible for the Republican party to administer it in the interests of honesty, economy and justice, that duty must devolve upon some other party sooner or later. In order to accomplish this result, the new party must be a unit. It must be united, compact, with a single organization, with all its powers inhering in itself. The experiences of last November show what utter folly it is to expect that a double organization, working by different machinery, can accomplish anything. The party must pull together in one harness. This is a free country, and there is no law prohibiting Democrats and Republicans from remaining in their respective parties, but as long as they do so, they do not belong to the Liberal party, and cannot work with it. The folly of a double organization, working under all sorts of leaders, without a common agreement, and with the ideas of the old parties still clinging to them, cannot again be repeated. The Liberal party must be composed of the honest men of both the Republican and Democratic parties, uniting for the common good in one party, under one name, one creed, and one leadership, and under no other condition is success possible, either immediately or remotely.

AN ENGLISH DEMAGOGUE.

A recent libel suit before the Court of Queen's Bench has given the public an inside view of Mr. George Odger, the prominent leader of the English Republicans, who has figured in all the recent Republican demonstrations in London and the provinces, as well as in Parliament, from which has grown a very general impression favorable to his abilities and influence as a politician. In fact, the world has come to class George Odger in the same rank with Mazzini, Garibaldi, Castelar, and other celebrated European Republicans, whereas, from his own testimony, he appears as a very mediocre individual of the George Francis Train style, who is seeking after sensations rather than reforms, has considerable native humor without much sense, and is, in general, a public nuisance. The facts concerning Mr. Odger and his life have come out in this suit, which he instituted against the *Figaro*, a lively weekly paper published in London and edited by a Mr. Mortimer, an American, who has a mania for getting into libel suits, which, thus far, have proved an excellent advertising medium for his paper, and have very considerably bettered its financial resources. Some months ago, during the agitation about the right of public meetings in the parks, at a meeting held in Hyde Park, Odger burned a copy of the Park bill, whereupon *Figaro* made an attack upon him, saying, amongst other things:

> Odger victorious. Know all men by these presents that Odger, the cobbler, rules the Government of England. We have, ere now, made sport of the great man; henceforth we shall be respectful. We do not like the cobbler—we abhor his principles; we regard him as an enemy to order; we held him to be a demagogue of the lowest and most contemptible type, half booby and half humbug, a political cheap-jack, who would be a political sharper if he had brains enough. But Odger, the cobbler, rules the Government of England, and, however much we may despise the cobbler, we acknowledge the de facto ruling power of the country. Odger opposed the Parks Regulation bill; he held Sunday demonstrations in Hyde Park: he defied Parliament and the Government; he publicly burnt the bill; he declared that if the bill became law he would break the law; he threatened an unprecedented demonstration and civil discord. . . . . What may be Odger's next fancy it is impossible to guess; perhaps he may assert the right of the Odgerites to refresh themselves in West End pantries and wine-cellars, or he may demand the immediate release of all convicts who are so nearly connected with that section of the people which Odger, the cobbler, commands. Some day society will have to make short work of the Odgerites, and stamp them out, as we did the cattle plague. At present, Odger is supreme and triumphant, and Odgerism may work incalculable mischief before an opportunity occurs of putting an end to it with grape and bullet.

This was more than the noble soul of Odger could brook, and he accordingly brought suit against the *Figaro* for libel. The plea was not guilty and justification, and Mr. Odger was Mr. Odger's only witness. His cross-examination furnished a very complete picture of the great English Republican leader. He confessed that he was a shoemaker and made boots at his own house, and that he lived partly by this and partly by his writings and lectures, and that his lectures were on such subjects as the "Irish Church" and the "Extension of the Suffrage," and the "English Church," and "Class Government." He also expounded his views at considerable length. He was opposed to middle-class and aristocratic government, to the House of Lords, the House of Commons, and the monarchy, and in favor of the nationalization of land. He expressed his belief that monarchy had led to a series of unnatural marriages, and that, as a probable consequence, England would soon have a race of royal idiots, and that the country was taxed for the maintenance of a mere puppet. He closed his testimony by referring with some pride to the fact that an Odger testimonial fund had been raised, and that a statue of him, as he appeared burning the Parks bill, with the inscription, "To the founder of the British Republic—Odger, shoemaker and patriot," was talked of among his friends. The idea advanced by the *Figaro*, that he and his friends intended to break into West End pantries soon, he indignantly scouted. The jury after deliberating over the matter for two hours were unable to agree and were discharged, and this ended the case of Odger *vs.* *Figaro*. From Odger's own evidence he would appear to be a very conceited sort of individual with an ignorant hostility against everything aristocratic, and a profound belief in everything plebeian, as represented by Odger, either of which beliefs are liable to lead Mr. Odger into very silly displays, but not into anything very dangerous or treasonable. In this country he would make an excellent counterpart of Train, Daniel Pratt, and Colorado Jewett. If English royalty has nothing more dangerous to fear than Odger, it bids fair to live undisturbed for a long time to come.

"NOT MUCH OF A SHOWER."

The Republican party is just now in the attitude of the incredulous chap in the time of the Deluge who disdained an umbrella and thought "it wasn't going to be much of a shower after all." Most of the leaders and many of the newspapers have determined to brazen it out. There was a time, a few weeks ago, when the developments in Credit Mobilier and other Congressional corruption were coming to the surface day by day, that brought terror to their hearts and whitened their cheeks. There was anxiety among the honest members of the party to save themselves; a willingness on the part of their press to concede the existence of corruption and the necessity for eradicating it; a demand among the rank and file for a thorough cleansing process. All this has changed. Congressional bribery, legislative bribery, judicial bribery have an entirely different aspect in the light of the official verdict from what they presented when the sworn evidence was submitted. The first concession was found in the Poland Committee. Their report offered a hinge for Congress to overturn the whole edifice that had been erected by proof. The Credit Mobilier Congressmen duly whitewashed, the same process was applied to all others who had been convicted of taking or of giving bribes. Then, that there might be no doubt of the party policy to put on a bold face, Congress proceeded to raise the salaries of its members, and so proclaimed to the world that they had been virtuous enough to warrant them in appropriating for themselves an additional reward. The party newspapers were quick to take their cue. The pot-house politicians and ward-bummers follow closely in the rear, and swing their little whips over the rank and file.

It is impossible not to regard Mr. Colfax's reception at South Bend as a prominent feature of this programme. Great posters were distributed throughout the country; brass bands were employed to drum up the people; petitions were circulated with one hand while the party lash was flourished in the other; the retiring Vice-President was duly consulted, and came forward with a written and elaborate reply to what was to pass for a spontaneous welcome. But it is not enough to herald Colfax as the martyr of persecution: Oakes Ames must be justified as well. Not one of the guilty must be permitted to rest under the aspersion. It must not be conceded that corruption is even possible within the sacred precinct of the party. Accordingly, we have the announcement from Boston that Oakes Ames will have a complimentary reception at his home in North Easton, Mass. There is no reason to doubt that his welcome will be as hearty, as spontaneous, as general, and as enthusiastic as that of Mr. Colfax at South Bend, however antagonistic the oaths of the two martyrs may be. Whose turn comes next? Is it to be Patterson or Pomeroy, Durell or Sherman? Is the same popular indorsement to be extended to all who have been suspected, or to those alone who have been proved guilty? Are Scofield, Bingham, Kelley, and Garfield to be neglected because their offense is less than that of Ames and Colfax? Cannot the Democratic party get up a demonstration for poor Brooks?

The justification is to be general. Even Nast has been found, as a result of the expedition which Mr Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, sent after him. He was buried in forced retirement while the evidence was pouring in. His arm was palsied and his pencil unsharpened when he could have pictured Oakes Ames and Colfax, Pomeroy and York, Brooks and Wilson, and the thousand and one striking incidents of the winter's investigation. But the "Journal of Civilization" has produced him again in its work of justifying the party by throwing dirt at those who had the audacity to bring charges against its most virtuous Sunday School teachers and temperance agitators. All are to be sustained,—the Credit Mobilier Congressmen; the bogus Kellogg Government; the United States Judge who created it, and the President who sustains it by force of arms; Pomeroy and Caldwell, who are convicted of bribing Legislatures for Senatorial places; Judge Sherman, who gets down from the United States bench to act as the paid lobbyist of a ring of brokers; Clayton, Spencer, and the carpet-baggers generally. It is not to be conceded, by hook or by crook, that corruption has ever tainted the Republican party.

The programme thus proclaimed is an evidence of the desperate condition to which the party has been reduced. It is sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish. There is no middle ground to be taken. There is no healthful or saving element which is strong enough to sustain the body after the rotten limbs are lopped off. Corruption has set in so deep that the party doctors do not dare to take a knife and cut it out. The case is as hopeless in politics as it would be in physics. The Republican party has assumed the guilt of certain individual members, and it must abide by the consequences.

The Thomas Statue.

The Committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, on the design and location of the Thomas equestrian statue, recently held a meeting at Washington, and their action is now before us, in the shape of a circular, which is intended for the consideration of sculptors. It invites all artists to submit to the Committee, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 18th day of September next,—the day preceding the annual meeting of the Society,—models and specifications of the statue and pedestal, together with estimates of cost, and a proposal in writing of the price for which they will contract to complete the work. The only suggestions made by the Committee are that the statue must be equestrian and of bronze, surmounting a granite pedestal, and they add: "It should be as perfect a likeness as may be, of Gen. George H. Thomas, symbolizing in form and feature the imperturbable, resolute, and invincible commander and the kindly-hearted Christian gentleman, without fear and without reproach. The horse should combine all the litheness and beauty of the racer, with the strength and weight of the hunter. The Committee are Jeff C. Davis, U. S. A.; S. W. Price, Lexington, Ky.; W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Theodore L. Brown, Chicago, and Henry M. Duffield, Detroit. Western sculptors who desire to furnish models for the consideration of the Committee, should signify such intention, at as early a day as practicable, to either of the last two gentlemen of the Committee, as named above. The statue will be located in the public grounds at Washington, and both in the matter of the subject and its public location, it is worthy the best and most artistic efforts of American sculptors. We have no doubt that the models will have to pass upon their merits; at least, it is to be hoped such will be the case, and that favoritism will not be allowed to influence the decision. If there is any merit in Western art let it be shown in the models for this statue of one of the most gallant Generals and accomplished gentlemen in American history.

Whether a man may marry his deceased wife's sister without drawing down upon him the execrations of good society, and the ban of the law against his offspring, is again the subject of agitation in Great Britain. The question has come up before the House of Commons on sixty-six different occasions. Six times has it been passed, and as many times been rejected by the House of Lords. It is a wonder that a compromise has not been reached on a basis which this division suggests,—passing a law by which the Commons may marry their sisters-in-law if they wish, though the Lords shall be shielded against so plebeian an error. However, the matter has come before Parliament again, and it is supposed that it will be disposed of as heretofore. A society has been started with the express purpose of advancing the desired legislation, and it is suggested by a wicked correspondent that the movement is becoming the more popular as it has the advantage of only one mother-in-law. The opposition to the bill may be understood by the declaration of a sapient member of the House of Lords a few days ago. "Why," he exclaimed, "They will next want to marry their aunts!" The class which this gentleman represents probably contemplates with horror the time when Englishmen shall pay court to their great-grandmothers and all the ancestors on the side of a deceased wife. The existence of the present British law, which is a tradition of Papacy, is a curious contrast with the Jewish law, which required that a widow must first be refused by her deceased husband's brother before she could marry outside of the family.

What is the matter with the elements this year? They seem to be all out of gear, running wild, without system, regularity, consistency, or decency. Is it because the earth's crust is growing colder, because the sun has not changed its spots, or because the sun hasn't any spots? The present winter began in the early part of November, and threatens never to leave off. It has spread all over the face of the globe, except Cairo, in Egypt, where Mme. Parepa-Rosa writes aggravatingly on the 2nd of December in a linen wrapper and with her windows open. Otherwise, the Southern climates seem to be about as cold as the Northern. With skating in New Orleans, thermometer below zero at Louisville, ladies dancing in their furs at the inauguration ball at Washington, and the Northern Pacific in a state of frigidity from which it may never thaw out, what are we to make of these freaks of nature? Even "Old Probabilities" has been fooled. He couldn't make up his mind to predict January weather in the middle of March, and his vernal hopes were nipped in the bud by falling mercury. With snow under foot and snow over head, spoiling spring hats and soiling new shirts, it is time for the meteorologists, astronomists, astrologers, or somebody else, to rise and explain.

Col. Andrew Derrom, of Paterson, N. J., is the originator of a new plan by which he claims that buildings may be made fire-proof. His material is a plaster consisting mainly of brick-mortar and cement, with the additional non-conductor of plaster-of-Paris. He proposes to apply this plaster to the beams and frame-work of buildings, including those that have already been constructed. The plaster is adjusted by means of molds, instead of the trowel, and can be used on house fronts, ceilings, floors, or partitions. By this means ornamentation may become more general, as well as cheaper, and, at the same time, supply a fire-proof element instead of becoming, as now, an assistant for combustion. It is said that Col. Derrom's office is finished in the manner described, and that it presents a fine appearance. He is anxious to erect a building according to his plans, and will permit fires to be kindled in every part, guaranteeing that it will not burn down. The same gentleman has patented a plan for joining bricks in blocks, which can be raised and adjusted in walls like stone or marble,—the advantage of this being that the greater part of a building may be completed as well in winter as in summer.

A recent divorce case in Paris, in which the parties belonged to high art circles, is interesting as cataloguing some of the things which do not warrant divorce in France. Madam David d'Angers, the daughter of M. Paul Huet the celebrated landscape painter, brought suit for divorce from her husband, who is the son of the famous Republican sculptor d'Angers, and himself an artist of no mean repute. Mme. d'Angers alleged various acts of cruelty on the part of her husband. He refused to permit her to go to mass on Christmas day; he did not show sufficient sorrow when his father-in-law died, and invited company to the house within a fortnight after that event; he reproached his wife for bad manners and want of tact; he once had a quarrel with her and told her to pack her trunks and go away; he also scolded her before the servants, and once went so far as to caution her lest she should inoculate her child with her bad temper. The French court did not recognize this formidable array of accusations, any one of which would have served in this climate to secure a "divorce without publicity, fee after the decree."

The Federal Republican idea in Spain, which has recently called out an intimation of a protest from the other European powers, has a strong hold upon the Spanish people, and a strong following among Spanish politicians. Their idea would create a republic similar to our own, the Provincial Councils being analogous to our State Legislatures, and each province having a Governor representing the sovereignty of the province. The Republic has already been divided into thirteen provinces, which are styled the Republican Confederation of Spain, as follows: 1, The four provinces of Galicia, 1,937,792; 2, The Asturias and Old Castile, 1,789,205; 3, Burgos, Navarre, and the Basque provinces, 1,136,073; 4, Aragon, Rioja, and Soria, 1,082,946; 5, Catalonia, 1,744,052; 6, Valencia and the Balearic Isles, 1,650,434; 7, New-Castile, 1,289,415; 8, Estramadura, Mancha, and Murcia, 1,667,309; 9, Oceanic Andalusia, and the Canary Islands, 1,755,716; 10, Mediterranean Andalusia, 1,712,264; 11, Cuba, 1,414,508; 12, Porto Rico, 646,392; 13, The Philippine Archipelago, 2,679,500. Should the Federal Republican idea prevail, of which, however, there is not the slightest probability at present, the above-named provinces would be the equivalents of our States.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Hartford, Ct., who occupied a seat in Congress during the last winter, has been nominated for re-election in April, by the Republicans, upon a platform which fully recognizes the awakened demand of the times. Commenting threon, the *Courant*, of which Mr. Hawley is the editor, says:

> We, the people, have no reason to boast of the tone of commercial morality which is every day illustrated; but we have been shocked that it should be carried into Congress, corrupting the fountains of legislation, and lowering the standards of personal action. . . . And yet it is notorious that members of the last Congress used their public positions mainly for their private gain. We do not only refer to those who were accused of being influenced by Credit Mobilier stock, but to a wide-spread belief that there are others more guilty than they who have been jobbing at the public expense. We make no indiscriminate attack on Congress. It has many good and noble men,—we trust the majority are above any corruption. But, when a speech so utterly low in tone, so wanting in common political morality, as that of Mr. Butler in defense of Mr. Ames, can be made in the House, and not make an earthquake of disgust in it, the House must not be surprised if the country takes it at its own estimate of itself. The people, at any rate, are quite tired of it, quite tired of the exhibition of self-seeking and jobbery, of the dominion of grasping corporations over Congress, and they will have a different sort of political morality.

It is due to Gen. Hawley to state that, in the house, he stoutly resisted the lame and impotent conclusion on the Credit Mobilier scandal, though voting for the resolution of censure when only that remained.

—The Utica (N. Y.) *Herald*, of which Congressman Roberts is editor, says of the increase of salaries:

> So far as there is anything wrong about this, one party is as deep in the mud as the other is in the mire.

—No one but a Congressman will believe—can believe—but this was a high-handed raid on the Treasury for spoils to be divided among the outgoing Congressmen.—*Dubuque Herald.*

—It was an outrageous act, and shows the demoralization of the day.—*Indianapolis News.*

—Public opinion is outraged by this little less than robbery of the People's Treasury.—*Springfield (Ill.) Register.*

—There is a pretty definite feeling existing that we are being ruled by a set of men who ought to be serving their country in the capacity of laborers in the various Penitentiaries of the land.—*Laporte (Ind.) Argus.*

—We should not have believed that the present Congress was any worse than its predecessors, were it not for the crowning act,—the big steal.—*Monmouth (Ill.) Atlas.*

—By what decent or indecent pretext Congress could bring itself to make the increase of salary retrospective, it will confound theaverageły honest mind to attempt to imagine.—*Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City.*

—The day of final reckoning will come for all who have had a hand in cheating the Government out of millions of money and tarnishing the fair fame of the Republic. There is no party question involved in the Mobilier business; Democrats and Republicans are concerned; and both parties will finish the investigation, which was so well begun. There is this good in it: the people have the facts, and their verdict is already rendered, "Guilty."—*Monroe (Wis.) Republic.*

—The people must arouse themselves, and take up the contest against corruption where Congress leaves it, or their Government will fall a prey to the jackalls of political intrigue.—*South Bend (Ind.) Union.*

—The action of Congress in increasing the pay of members to $7,500 per year—said pay to date from the beginning of the present Congress—indicates a disposition on the part of the very honorable gentlemen to divide the effects of the Republican party among themselves prior to its final dissolution.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal (Administration).*

—The ensuing year will be a bad one for politicians. It looks now as though the chances were all against them, and in favor of honest men. If the people will preserve their independence, and resist the strong appeals in behalf of party success, much good may be accomplished.—*Des Moines (Iowa) Leader.*

—Congress has failed of its duty in punishing crime within itself, but the people will remember it, and, though its effect may not be immediately apparent, the awakening will come some day, and that day not far distant, when the rogues and scoundrels will be cast out, as so many devils, and the nation purified.—*Saginaw (Mich.) Courier.*

—Let a lustration be applied to the halls of Congress, defiled by their presence; and, if their successors be like unto them, we hope our National Capitol may fall down before they have an opportunity to pollute it again.—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.*

—This disreputable salary business we hope will prove the bludgeon with which the people will knock the last political aspiration out of the breasts of those who thus scandalized Congress and the Nation; and we say this in full consciousness of where the blow will fall.—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

—The whole public conscience has been roused to the importance of more rigid standards of representative fidelity and honesty, and we shall have a higher public morality.—*Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal.*

—The country has never met another such an overhauling of the conduct of Congressmen; such a bringing to light of corrupt practices; such an exposure of political and personal sins.—*Geneseo (Ill.) Republic.*

—By no previous Congress has so lamentable an absence of moral sense been manifested, and, for the permanence of our institutions, it is to be hoped that, in this respect, the Forty-second Congress will stand out in history unapproached and unrivaled.—*Philadelphia Herald.*

—The times betoken good. The honest men are asserting their rights, and the dishonest men will have to take back seats.—*Cedar Falls (Iowa) Gazette.*

—There is no questioning the fact that relief must come to the people, in some form, against the exactions of monopolies, which they have created only for the purpose of promoting the public good.—*Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.*

—Everything in the business and financial world points in another direction than that of continued inflation and speculation. There is a prospect that retrenchment and economy will soon be enforced by the stern edicts of business necessity. And how will these salaries be borne when prices go down, and closer times are upon us?—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.*

—Is it not degrading to every sense of pride in the purity and rectitude of our Government, that the men whom we have placed most high in public esteem, have thus proven to be false and utterly unworthy of any official station? In this view, the political notions of men are insignificant. The patriot can rise above party. These men, whoever they may be, should be thrust from power.—*Glenwood (Iowa) Journal.*

—We believe there is yet virtue enough in the people to save the Republic, and that we shall celebrate our hundredth National anniversary by so grand a victory as shall make the fact evident to all the world.—*Hudson (Wis.) Democrat.*

—Steal! steal!! steal!!! From the East and from the West, from the North to the South, in trumpet-tones, is thundered in our ears the cry of *Steal!* There are legislative and judicial steals; great monopolies and corporations steal from the people, and the agents of the same monopolies and corporations steal from them; and the lesser thieves steal from whom they may; and so the work of stealing goes on.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Republican.*

—Political corruption and oppression spring from the same fountains the world over. Whenever and wherever "the world is governed too much," it is governed badly and corruptly.—*Milwaukee News.*

—The cry of slander was the cheap device of the Mobilier folks last fall. They set up their services and character as a bar to suspicion. What became of them the moment the spear of truth touched their rottenness? What would become of Grant if subjected to the same ordeal? Does he call for investigation? If not, he would do well to cease talking about slander and abuse. The fact is, not half the truth was told of his personal traits and infirmities.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—Gen. Howard (O. O.) seems to have rather intruded upon a hornet's nest in undertaking to saddle the blame for irregularities and mysterious disappearances in the Freedmen's Bureau upon the unevangelical Gallios of the War Department. Adj.-Gen. Vincent has written a savage and damaging letter, in which he reiterates the assertions of his report; asserts that the $112,000 of the retained bounty fund is still to be satisfactorily accounted for; and states that, of eleven clerks employed in the bureau under Howard, eight were students of Howard University, working on half-time at $50 a month. Other army officers have also written letters, and it is reported that Gen. Belknap proposes to "see the thing out."—*Springfield Republican.*

—The South Benders have a right to do as they please in such matters, but it strikes us that they are not exhibiting a very strong attachment to public virtue by thus lionizing an officer detected in a number of disgraceful transactions, and who came very near being impeached by the popular branch of Congress.—*Ligonier (Ind.) Banner.*

—There are rumors that "memorandum-books" are to be excluded from the articles of stationery supplied Congress, on account of the unlooked-for expense that one of them has already cost the nation.

—It is with bitter grief and shame that we read the story that comes to us from Washington, day by day, of the corruption that exists in our National Capital.—*New York Evangelist.*

COOK COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Where public money is being expended, it is natural and proper that tax-payers should know for what purpose it is used, and whether an adequate return is realized, or is likely to be eventually made. Much interest has been expressed in this county, and especially in the city, in regard to the appropriation for the Cook County Normal School. Now, I have taken some pains, of late, to post myself in regard to that matter, and I learn, from reliable data, the following facts:

There are in the Normal Department 116 pupils in attendance, with ages ranging from 18 to 30 years. In the Preparatory Department there are 35; and, in the Training and Model Departments, 120 more.

The school was established in 1867, but it has enjoyed its present facilities only about two and a half years. The entire number of students entered, to the present time, is 403, all of whom, on entering, gave pledges for teaching. Ninety-five of these have completed a full course and graduated, and 57 more have gone forth to teach after receiving more or less instruction and training. Sixty-nine of the graduates are now teaching in the county.

The great majority of the students in the Normal Department are from the rural districts of the county and from this city. Of the latter, there are at present in attendance about 25. Fully 75 per cent of all that have attended the Normal are dependent for their support upon their own personal efforts, or the aid of those other than their parents,—the latter being unable, in most cases, to lend them any material assistance. The necessity for the strictest economy in their school expenses is, therefore, apparent.

The great need of the school, as I learn, is a commodious boarding-house, where the pupils can be accommodated with suitable rooms for sleep and study, and where board, at a moderate price, can be had. A plain, but substantial, building, with about 50 rooms for students, is imperatively needed, where at least 100 students can have a home.

The private boarding-house accommodations, afforded by Prof. D. S. Wentworth, are wholly inadequate, and unsuited to the health and safety of the few, even, who are accommodated. With commendable zeal, Prof. Wentworth has done what he could to aid the school. A moderate outlay by the county for a suitable boarding-house will greatly enhance the utility of the institution. I trust this subject will receive due attention from the Board of Education; and that the Board of County Commissioners, by the judicious expenditure of a few thousand dollars for this object, will greatly increase the benefits of the sums already expended by the county.

I learn that the graduates of this school are by far the most successful teachers of the county, outside of the city, as a rule, and, as a result, the schools are greatly improved.

It is seen, I think, that the county is reaping decided benefit from its outlay for the County Normal; that the success of the school is fully up to the promise of its friends; and that the pledges given by the students, on entering, are faithfully kept; and I am satisfied that the course of instruction given, with the drill the pupils get in the Training and Model Departments, enables the graduates to take a highly respectable rank as teachers. I have learned, with some pride, that some of them who have gone from the Normal to the Cornell University, to perfect a higher course, have taken a high rank there on entering, especially in the natural sciences; and that, in two instances, they have taken the prizes.

I have thought much upon this subject of Normal Schools. We have Schools of Law, and Schools of Medicine, and we have Commercial Colleges. Those who aim to influence courts and juries, or their fellow-men, by public discourse, by the persuasion of words, or the magic power of look or gesture, or by the pen, make poor headway without due preparation. The sharp pettifogger, the mischief-making gossiper, the artful intriguer, the venal politician, as well as the wise counsellor, the inspiring teacher, the divine philosopher, and the eloquent preacher, open up the fountains of their inspiration to evil or to good, *first*, by a *thorough self-training*.

No one is qualified to *teach* who has not this training. It is as essential to her who communicates to the infant the first elements of its "mother-tongue" as to him who toils with his fit, though scanty, audience, along the loftiest heights of philosophical thinking.

The *successful* teacher must be able to impart,—*i. e.*, awaken in the mind of the pupil the thoughts which exist in his own, and cause them to be received by the pupil; and also to know that they are adapted to the condition, wants, and capacity of the recipient. This cannot be done without the training which it is the province of the Normal School to give.

The present age demands improvement in popular education. It should keep pace with our political and material progress. I bespeak for the Cook County Normal the liberal fostering care of our County Boards. Yours,

CHICAGO, March 8, 1873. J. T.

"THE CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY."

LIMA, Ind., March 5, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your well-timed article in THE TRIBUNE of the 4th inst., headed "Reform in Politics," suggests the propriety of a good name for the new party which is to have the honor of inaugurating Reform. I suggest that of The Constitutional Party; for the two grand objects of the new party will be: First, to restore the Constitutional rights of the States, by bringing to an end Congressional, and still more, Executive usurpation; second, to demand and obtain, after certain reforms, are turn in due time to specie payments,—coin being the old constitutional currency for times of peace. These objects attained will help to bring about a healthier moral tone in politics and elsewhere.

I wrote to an old acquaintance, a leading Democrat in New Hampshire, about five years since, advising him, at the then next Democratic Convention in that old State, to propose the adoption of a resolution stating that, in the opinion of the New Hampshire Democrats, the name of the Democratic party had served its proper uses, and proposing the name of Constitutional Party for all Conservatives. The answer was, that the Democrats in that State still called themselves Constitutional Democrats.

The Democratic party may have done some good in its day,—at least, I am not now disposed to dispute it; but whatever good it may have done,—perhaps beyond my ability to estimate,—I feel sure that it can do more good in its death than it has done by its life, by dying in respect to its name, and coming to life again under the title of Constitutionalists, which title would be shared by many other Conservatives, who want to see a new and *successful* party, one of whom is CONSTITUTIONALIST.

Massachusetts Senatorship.

BOSTON, March 8.—The House of Representatives has assigned Tuesday for the election of Senator, and the following day for a Convention of both Houses to complete the election.

...med badly and corruptly.
...r was the cheap device of
...r fall. They set up their
...r as a bar to suspicion.
... the moment the spear of
...ottenness? What would
...subjected to the same or-
...r investigation? If not,
...ease talking about slander
...is, not half the truth was
...raits and infirmities.—*St.*

...O.) seems to have rather
...e's nest in undertaking to
...rregularities and mysteri-
...n the Freedmen's Bureau
...al Gallios of the War De-
...Vincent has written a sav-
...er, in which he reiterates
... report; asserts that the
...ed bounty fund is still to
...nted for; and states that,
...oyed in the bureau under
...ndeuts of Howard Univer-
...time at $50 a month. Oth-
...also written letters, and it
... Belknap proposes to "see
...*ngfield Republican.*

...rs have a right to do as they
...ers, but it strikes us that
...ng a very strong attach-
...y thus ironizing an officer
...r of disgraceful transac-
...ame very near being im-
...ar branch of Congress.—
...*r.*

...re that "memorandum-
...ded from the articles of
...ongress, on account of the
... that one of them has al-

...r grief and shame that we
...omes to us from Washing-
...e corruption that exists in
...—*New York Evangelist.*

...Y NORMAL SCHOOL.

...*icago Tribune:*

...money is being expended,
...er that tax-payers should
...e it used, and whether
... realized, or is likely to be
...uch interest has been ex-
..., and especially in the city,
...propriation for the Cook
...l. Now, I have taken some
... myself in regard to that
...rom reliable data, the fol-

...rmal Department 116 pu-
...ith ages ranging from 18 to
...eparatory Department there
...raining and Model Depart-

...ablished in 1867, but it has
...acilities only about two and
...tire number of students
...nt time, is 403, all of whom,
...dges for teaching. Ninety-
...mpleted a full course and
...ore have gone forth to teach
...e or less instruction and
... of the graduates are now
...y.

...y of the students in the
...are from the rural districts
...n this city. Of the latter,
... in attendance about 25.
...ll that have attended the
...t for their support upon
...forts, or the aid of those
...arents,—the latter being
..., to lend them any material
...cessity for the strictest
...ol expenses is, therefore,

...the school, as I learn, is a
...g-house, where the pupils
...d with suitable rooms for
...where board, at a moderate
... A plain, but substantial,
... 50 rooms for students, is
...where at least 100 students

...ing-house accommodations,
...S. Wentworth, are wholly
...uited to the health and
...en, who are accommodated.
...cent. Prof. Wentworth has
...o aid the school. A moder-
...unity for a suitable board-
...y enhance the utility of the
...this subject will receive
...e Board of Education; and
...unty Commissioners, by the
...e of a few thousand dollars
...reatly increase the benefits
...expended by the county.
...aduates of this school are
...uccessful teachers of the
...the city, as a rule, and, as a
...e greatly improved.

...that the county is reaping
...its outlay for the County
...cess of the school is fully
...its friends; and that the
...students, on entering, are
...d I am satisfied that the
...n given, with the drill the
...raining and Model Depart-
...graduates to take a highly
...teachers. I have learned,
...some of them who have
...al to the Cornell University,
... course, have taken a high
...ing, especially in the natural
...in two instances, they have

...uch upon this subject of
...e have Schools of Law, and
... and we have a Commercial
...o aim to influence courts
...fellow-men, by public dis-
...asion of words, or the mag-
...r gesture, or by the pen,
... without due preparation.
...er, the mischief-making poe-
...igner, the venal politician,
... counsellor, the inspiring
... philosopher, and the elo-
...n up the fountains of their
...to good, *first*, by a *thorough*

...to *teach* who has not this
...sential to her who commu-
...the first elements of its
...to him who toils with his
...udience, along the loftiest
...ical thinking.

...acher must be able to im-
...in the mind of the pupil the
...s in his own, and cause them
...e pupil; and also to know
...ed to the condition, wants,
... recipient. This cannot be
...ining which it is the prov-
...school to give.

...demands improvement in
... It should keep pace with
...terial progress. I bespeak
...y Normal the liberal foster-
...ty Boards. Yours,

1873. J. T.

...ITUTIONAL PARTY."

LIMA, Ind., March 5, 1873.

Chicago Tribune:

...ed article in THE TRIBUNE
...aded "Reform in Politics,"
...ty of a good name for the
...o have the honor of inau-
...suggest that of The Consti-
...he two grand objects of the
...first, to restore the Consti-
... States, by bringing to an
...and still more, Executive
...to demand and obtain, after
... turn in due time to specie
...g the old constitutional cur-
... peace. These objects ab-
... bring about a healthier
...and elsewhere.

...l sequatinance, a leading
...Hampshire, about five years
...at the then next Democratic
...old State, to propose the
...ntion stating that, in the
...Hampshire Democrats, the
...cratic party had served its
...posing the name of Consti-
...all Conservatives. The an-
...emocrats in that State still
...nstitutional Democrats,
...party may have done some
...least, I am not now disposed
...whatever good it may have
...nd my ability to estimate,
...n do more good in its death
...n life, by dying in respect
...ing to life again under the
...ilists, which title would be
...r Conservatives, who want
...*ssful* party, one of whom

CONSTITUTIONALIST.

...tts Senatorship.

...—The House of Representa-
...Tuesday for the election of
...owing day for a Convention
...mplete the election.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Railroad Bills--Passage of the Lake Front Repeal Bill Very Doubtful.

Report of the Special Committee on Taxation of Railroads.

Proposition to Adjourn from April 5 to Nov. 20.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 8.

RAILROAD BILLS.

The House Railroad Committee reported, this morning, recommending the passage of the bill prepared by Mr. Hildrup, providing for a criminal action against any officer, agent, conductor, or employe of any railroad company charging or receiving more than the fare prescribed by law. The bill, which has been published, allows the arrest and arraignment before a Justice of the Peace of railroad employes violating the law. The bill was ordered to a second reading. The same Committee recommended the passage of the bill repealing the law of 1853 limiting the liability of railroads for killing persons to $5,000 each. It was also read a second time.

The Legislative Farmers' Club Committee on Railroads have decided to adopt a bill prepared by the Attorney-General, providing that no railroad shall charge more for a less distance than for a greater, and that, when a company shall charge different rates for carrying the same class of freight for the same distance on different parts of its road at the same time, it shall be deemed prima facie evidence of unjust discrimination. It was introduced by Senator Baldwin, and the intention is to have it referred at the proper stage to the Committee on Agriculture.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The railroad question is getting very much mixed. A feeling of distrust of the regular committees has sprung up, probably without foundation, and the Agricultural Club has decided to supersede them by a committee of its own. The result is easily to be seen. There will be antagonism. The bills of the Railroad Committees will be opposed by the farmers, and the farmers' bills by everybody else, and, between the two, legislation will fall to the ground. The zeal on this subject is overleaping itself, and bills will be passed without that careful and mature deliberation which questions of such importance demand from the prudent. Among the gentlemen appointed on the Farmers' Committee is Senator Strong, the friend and champion of Mr. Morgan. Now, Mr. Strong is an excellent gentleman, and undoubtedly sincere in his efforts to regulate railroads; but it is strange that the farmers, who express a holy horror of any man in any way connected with railroads, should select Mr. Strong as one of their Committee, when, on page 433 of the Railroad Commissioners' report, under the head of "Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Railroad Company," there appears among the list of officers the name, "James G. Strong, Treasurer, Dwight, Illinois." That means Senator Strong. Of course, this is no discredit to Mr. Strong, but it is curious the farmers did not know of it.

THE LAKE FRONT.

The Lake Front bill introduced by Senator Reynolds is still in the Committee on Municipal Affairs. Mr. Tuley made his argument in favor of the bill, dwelling upon the propriety of taking away from the Common Council the power of executing the deed, if the injunctions should be removed, while Mr. Jewett held that, if the city refused or declined to fulfill its part of the contract, it would, forfeit $600,000, the unpaid balance of the $800,000. The Committee had voted unanimously to recommend the passage of the bill, but Mr. Jewett made a visible impression, and seemed to convince some of the Committee that it would be simply absurd to pass an act that would be null and void. Consequently, final action was deferred until the next meeting of the Committee, though Senator Kehoe made a desperate effort to have the bill reported immediately, saying that Mr. Tuley and Mr. Jewett agreed that the bill could do no harm one way or the other, and, if so, what was the use of all this fuss? He was prepared to vote then and there. The Committee, however, did not mind him, and his motion was not seconded. Probably the bill will be reported favorably, but its passage is doubtful.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon. John Tillson, elected in the Quincy District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Nehemiah Bushnell, was sworn in and took his seat. He is a Republican, his election being generally conceded by the Opposition out of respect for the principle of minority representation.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Mr. Inscore, Chairman of the Miscellaneous Committee, reported a substitute for the bill providing for the appropriation of the unknown dead for the purpose of dissection, which does not differ materially from the original; also, a bill providing for the organization of County Medical Boards and a State Board of Examination, similar to New York and Ohio. Both bills were ordered printed.

INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

A bill was introduced appropriating $44,550 for the ostensible purpose of completing the improvements at the Champaign Industrial University, and $7,000 to pay the Secretary of the Board of Trustees and taxes due on land donated by the United States. It is intended to refer the bill to the Committee on Agriculture.

PUBLIC BUILDING EXITS.

The Miscellaneous Committee reported against a bill compelling the doors of public buildings to open outward, when Mr. Walker, its author, rushed to its rescue in a speech which saved it temporarily, and it was ordered to be read a second time.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Oberly introduced a resolution, which was laid over until Wednesday, providing that the two Houses shall adjourn on April 5 until Nov. 20, and that in the meantime the Railroad and Warehouse, Judicial Apportionment, and Appropriation bills shall have precedence over all others. It is unlikely that any day for adjournment will be fixed immediately, but an adjourned session is pretty certain.

LEGISLATIVE SWAPPING.

House Bill 800, now in the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs, is in a precarious condition, and its passage through the Senate depends somewhat upon the success of the Judicial Apportionment bill in the House. The same is true of House Bill 19,—the curative bill prepared by the city officials in Chicago. Trading one bill for another is always pernicious, and endangers both unless it is managed by a shrewd and experienced politician. Many of the Cook County members deny any knowledge of or complicity in the movement to kill the Judicial Apportionment, and if necessary, will indignantly repudiate the bargain by which they were to vote with the opponents of apportionment, so as to carry Cook County measures.

THE LOBBY.

The Cook County lobbyists have returned to their homes, where it is to be hoped the influence of their wives and families will be exerted to keep them. They can serve their country better there than here, where they do nothing but eat and smoke. A country member remarked that, if any more of them come, they will have "to hire a steam plough to carve meat at the Leland."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Senator Kehoe introduced a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill giving women the right of suffrage.

NO QUORUM.

There was not a quorum in either House, and they adjourned after short short sessions until Monday.

TAXATION OF THE C. B. & Q. R. R.

The Special Senate Committee on taxation of railroads, Senators Castle, Cummings, and Nicholson, have prepared a report on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, as follows:

"It is shown that the total assessment of that main line is about $4,176,149 (one county not reported) in the State, while the report of the company shows a permanent investment of property of $25,444,486.25. Supposing the main line be worth its cost—and it is supposed to be worth far more,—and the branches to be able to pay their own indebtedness, (and they have cost $10,618,324 over expenses and interest on bonds in the aggregate, though mostly new and undeveloped, if last report), it leaves the company paying taxes on about one-ninth of its property at a cash valuation.

To show this company's ability to pay taxes, examine its prosperity. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is a consolidation of several independent lines. The first built reached out to Aurora. About 1853 the road was extended to Mendota, when every shareholder in the Aurora branch was entitled to but fifteen shares in the extension at $60 on the $100 share. For the first seven years of the consolidation, each of these shares drew a stock dividend of $30 per year, thus paying back in the prosperity. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is a consolidation of several independent lines. The first built reached out to Aurora. About 1853 the road was extended to Mendota, when every shareholder in the Aurora branch was entitled to but fifteen shares in the extension at $60 on the $100 share. For the first seven years of the consolidation, each of these shares drew a stock dividend of $30 per year, thus paying back in the prosperity. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is a consolidation of several independent lines. About 1856 the Company commenced giving an 8 per cent dividend, which they have since paid each year, with the single exception of two years. The same year they consolidated with the Galesburgh Road, when every shareholder received three shares in the new consolidation for every two held in the old. Since that time they have made gross earnings three, if not four, stock dividends of 30 per cent each. In 1871 they increased the capital stock about $3,600,000, allowing stockholders to take the stock at par, which stock has ranged from $77 to $45 premium, being really a bonus of that much to the fortunate stockholders. And now, in the consolidation with the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, the stockholders expect a dividend of $28 on all this accumulated stock, while the Directors report a surplus still of $3,272,479.89.

While it is claimed that railroad stock is barely paying interest, such figures become interesting; and then further, we find this company has earned at last report, above taxes and expenses, including officers' salaries, in one case, as high as $10,000 per mile, a net gain of $2,281.38, or as claimed by the Directors in the report to the stockholders, $12.29 per share on all capitalstock, including the material. And its gross earnings on the 400 miles of main track have reached the enormous sum of $17,231.59 per mile.

We can, by studying these facts, get an idea of the ability of this railroad to pay its proportion of taxes.

RECAPITULATION.

We can only give approximate estimate or gain—probably less than real:

Original 1 share	$ 100.00
Aurora West 15 shares	900.00
	$ 1,000.00
Original stock at par	1,000.00
3 dividends	900.00
1856,—8 shares	800.00
8 per cent dividend	3,091.20
3 stock dividends	4,879.16
Premium on par stock	409.65
Burlington and Missouri stock	2,662.50

$1,000 in 20 years, in a company earning only 10 per cent on actual cash invested, makes..$13,313.51

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 8, 1873.

SENATE.

Called to order. President Easley in the chair. Reading of minutes dispensed with.

RESOLUTION.

Senator KEHOE, by permission, introduced a resolution compelling the attendance of members, by revoking all permits of absence, except in case of special committees. Adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Geology and Science reported a substitute for Bill 269. Bill 263, with amendments, was reported back by the Committee.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

A large number of bills were read the second time, and a number appropriately referred to committees.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. BALDWIN—Bill for an act to prevent unjust discriminations in freight tariffs by railroads.

By Mr. CANFIELD—Bill for an act for appropriations to the Northern Asylum for the Insane, at Elgin.

By Mr. CASTLE—Bill for an act making appropriations for the Industrial University; bill for an act for making appropriations for lighting and heating the Industrial University.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Several bills were read the first time and ordered to a second reading.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

By Senator KEHOE—Instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill giving the right of suffrage to women. Laid over under the rules.

By Senator BALDWIN—Instructing the Secretary to call the roll of Senators directly after convening the Senate, and enter the names of the absentees upon the journal.

An amendment by Senator CASEY was concurred in, instructing the Secretary to go over the journal and report to the Senate the names of all members absent upon the call of the ayes and noes. Consideration postponed until Tuesday morning.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG—To amend the act providing for the exercise of right of eminent domain.

ROAD BILL.

The further consideration of the Road bill was postponed till next Tuesday.

RAILROADS.

The Railroad Committee reported House Bill 244, to prevent railroad accidents; also, 295, in relation to causing death by wrongful acts in the management of railways, with the recommendation that they do pass. Ordered printed.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. PENFIELD—Making appropriations for the Illinois Industrial University—two bills.

The Committee reported a substitute for bills to promote the science of medicine; providing for the dissection of bodies, and manner of obtaining the same; also, reported favorably on the bill providing for the organization of medical societies.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. BALLOW presented the credentials of Mr. Tillson, member-elect from the Thirty-seventh District, who was sworn, and took his seat.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House bill to regulate egress from public buildings was reported adversely from the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.

Mr. WALKER hoped the House would not concur. The bill was read, and ordered to second reading.

MORE NEW BILLS.

The Committee also reported a bill for an appropriation to complete the Southern Illinois Insane Asylum.

By Mr. BRANSON—To provide additional grounds for use in connection with the water works of the Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville.

By Mr. BARKLEY—In relation to deducting the time of convicts for good conduct.

By Mr. JAQUESS—To suppress intemperance.

PETITIONS

were presented from citizens of Pike County, asking that the Liquor law be not repealed, and from Hancock, asking railroad legislation.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. OBERLY offered a resolution providing for the adjournment of the General Assembly on the 5th of April till the 20th of next November, legislation on the subjects of railroads, appropriations, and judiciary circuits to have precedence. Laid over.

A number of Senate bills were read a first time and it being evident that there was no quorum, the House

Adjourned.

Fires.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 8.—A. Kaiser's vinegar factory was damaged by fire to-night to the amount of $8,000; fully insured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 8.—I. B. Phinney's fine farm residence, 3½ miles southwest of this city, was laid in ashes this morning. Loss about $20,000; insured for $13,000 in reliable companies. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue in the kitchen.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—A fire involving a loss of about $50,000 took place in this city this afternoon. It originated in Thomas Gilpin & Co.'s planing mill on the North Canal, west of Elm street. It is supposed to have started in the shaving shop. A high wind was blowing at the time. The building was surrounded by frame dwellings, sheds, and lumber yards. Loss to Thomas Gilpin & Co. on building, machinery, and stock, $36,000; insurance, $18,000, nearly all in Cincinnati companies. Half a dozen small frame and brick houses used as dwellings, cigar stores, and carpenter shops in the immediate vicinity of the planing mill were destroyed. Several families lost all their furniture and other effects. The aggregate loss is about $14,000. The insurance, it is estimated, will aggregate about $8,000. The whole fire department were out. It was a hard fire to fight. The neighboring houses were often on fire for squares around. Many people were on the roofs guarding their homes.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 8.—A large frame residence in the upper portion of this city, the property of D. A. Williams, was consumed by fire this morning while the family were at breakfast. It was caused by a spark from a flue. The loss is $8,000; insured in the Home and Underwriter's of New York, and the Home of Columbus, Ohio.

DETROIT, March 8.—George C. Beebe's drug store, at Ovid, Mich., was discovered on fire last night. The entire block of four stores was entirely destroyed. The loss is probably $25,000, with $12,000 insurance. The principal losers are George C. Beebe, drugs; Pearle Faxon, building; W. C. Bennett, general merchandise; Charles Farmer, general merchandise; Davis & Allen, boots and shoes.

NASHVILLE, March 8.—Webster's feed store, on Locust street, was burned at 7 o'clock tonight; loss light. While the hook and ladder truck was being driven into the public square, the rear wheels were caught in the street railway track, turning it over, throwing the driver, Ned Demoss, colored, on the back of his head, crushing in the skull and killing him outright. Jeff Patterson, tillerman, and Thomas Campbell and Capt. John Allen, all colored, were hurt about the legs; not seriously.

The Modoc War.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—A dispatch from Treka this evening says Mary, the sister of Capt. Jack, came to the headquarters of the Peace Commission last night and reported that Jack accepted the terms of surrender offered by the Commission. Gen. Canby sent word back by her this morning that Capt. Jack or some chief men of the tribe must come in before to-morrow evening, or the troops under his command move immediately against them.

It is expected they will come to-morrow If not, war is inevitable.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Organization and Management of Farmers' Clubs---Their Relation to Other Business Departments---How the Savoy Farmers' Club Have Done Their Business---Selling of Grain---Purchase of Implements---Paying Cash, and How it is Done---A Cheese and Butter Factory Wanted---Weekly Meetings---The Patron vs. Farmers' Clubs---Some Things to Be Considered.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 8, 1873.

"THE FARM AND GARDEN"

has had so many letters of inquiry in regard to the

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF FARMERS' CLUBS,

from new subscribers to THE TRIBUNE, that it is under the necessity of repeating some things that may be quite familiar to old subscribers. In the first place, the officers required are a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer. The Secretary keeps a record of the proceedings, attends to the correspondence, and, in case of need, is the purchasing agent. The club is governed by the usual parliamentary rules. There is no need of a long list of by-laws and rules beyond these, for there is nothing peculiar in regard to the proceedings that makes them differ from ordinary deliberative bodies.

There are three farmers' clubs in this county that have been pre-eminently successful,—the Farmers' Clubs of Sidney, Philo, and Savoy. Two others started out as associations, or as co-operative organizations, with a common fund; but neither of these have proved satisfactory, so far as I can learn; and one of these, at least, has been quite unfortunate in its operations.

THE SAVOY FARMERS' CLUB,

with which the writer is connected, is now in its second year, and has, from the beginning, proved a highly useful institution. From the beginning, it has made no war on any class of business men, or hurled epithets of swindler, monopolist, or scoundrel on those with whom it has had dealings. It has accepted the laws of supply and demand to be the arbiter of prices, and fair dealing to be the policy of all, whether railroads, middle-men, dealers, manufacturers or farmers. It has never asked the manufacturers to sell its members single implements at wholesale prices, or the railroads to carry a single sack of grain at car-rates. In all respects, it has been law-abiding, and has looked for the Legislature and the courts to settle the question of reasonable freights and fares. It holds that all laws should be obeyed until repealed or pronounced unconstitutional; but, in case they are not, it does not propose to enforce them by mob-law, but insists upon it that the proper authorities shall do their duty without delay. It is unanimous in the opinion that cheap rates of travel and low freights would be to the advantage of the whole State for at present, and for the year past, very few new farm buildings or improvements have been made, and they are waiting for reduced transportation.

In regard to the purchase of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Club has found it to its advantage to purchase of the regular houses, and always on the basis of cash in hand. The manufacturing houses as Deere & Co., Forst & Bradly, and others, have made satisfactory rates with the Club, through the local dealers, and which have proved mutually beneficial. The Club has been unable to see how it may dispense with the aid of middle-men, dealers, or commission-men. An agent of its own appointment, however inexpert he may be, will needs be educated somewhat in the several branches of trade in order to enable him to compete with those accustomed to business and posted in the wants of the community. For this reason it has proposed to look to its organized business departments for assistance rather than to destroy and build up something new.

To enable the Club to reduce the cost of these commissions, it makes up a list of hogs and beef cattle, or quantity of grain, to be shipped, and ships the whole to one house. This insures them better attention and better facilities, not only from the railroads, but all others interested. It thus sells in the aggregate, yet each man delivers his produce, and it is forwarded in his name, and the returns come to him direct. This cuts off any chance for some irresponsable agent to fob the proceeds, for it does not come through the hands of others, and the temptations are kept out of the way. The co-operative associations have had too much trouble under this head; and, if the Patrons of Husbandry are not a little more careful, this is a rock upon which they may split, symptoms of which more than cropped out at the meeting of the last grand affair of the order.

The members of the Club are shipping about two car-loads of corn daily, that goes to one house, at a saving of about 1½ cents a bushel over the rates per single car. This is arranged by the Secretary, who advises the commission-house of the shipment, and to whom to make returns.

During the first year it is probable that $1,000 worth of machines and implements has been purchased by members of the club, with cash in hand, among them, two 8-horse-power corn-shellers; and these have come mainly through the regular houses, at an average saving of 20 per cent, ranging from 10 to 35 per cent as extremes. The exceptions have been for three or four cultivators sent direct from the shops at wholesale rates; but the extra freight made the cost about the same as those purchased for cash of the regular houses. In shipping by the car-load, in what is called the knock-down condition, the difference in freight is very great, say from four to six times; that is, a cultivator, the freight of which is $2 single, is not over 50 cents when in car-loads; while, on wagons, the difference is simply ruinous. A lumber wagon is rated at more than double first-class rates, if shipped single, while, in car-loads, it is third or fourth-class. This shows that the dealer who shipped by car-loads is enabled to sell at shop rates, and freight rates of single implements, for cash,—the difference in freight making him a good profit.

When members have not the ready money with which to make their purchases, they have borrowed of the banks, paying, in some cases, 1 per cent per month for the use of the money. A walking cultivator, that had been usually sold on time at $35, has been current at $26, cash down, or a saving of $9.

The result of this has been the greater care of implements after purchase, and a closer scrutiny before purchase. It may be stated that the saving to the Club, on the last year's purchase of implements, has been, directly, at least $200, and indirectly, more than $500. Many persons have rented planters and other implements, and thus made a saving in capital. A planter that costs $75 will plant fifty to seventy-five acres a week on an average, through the whole season; and the man who has fifty acres to plant, had better pay $1 a day for the use of his neighbor's planter, or ten cents an acre, than to purchase one. Let us see how this is:

Interest on $75 paid for planter	$ 7.50
Deterioration of implement	7.50
Total annual costs	$15.00

To this must be added the cost of housing. The above is on the supposition that the implement will only last ten years. But, if a good one, and well cared for, it will last enough beyond that period to pay for housing and repairs; and we may put the costs of the machine per annum at 20 per cent of its first cost, or, above, at $15. Now, the farmer who can hire his neighbor's planter for that sum each year will be just as well off in the long run as he who owns the machine, unless he can rent it through the season. We will suppose the planting season lasts thirty days, and the owner rents at ten cents the acre; the income will be say, $30. But the difficulty in renting farm-implements has been in the tardy payment of their use; and, in many cases, trouble has arisen in computing the time. And thus there is an objection to renting on the part of those who are able to keep the machines. It would be a good plan to have the club fix upon a scale of prices for the use of farm-implements; and it would be the policy of those who wish to pay cash for their implements. The truth is, unless they do so, they will find it difficult to hire implements of any kind. There are many cases in which near neighbors may exchange implements to mutual advantage, and then generally make a saving in the outlay, for they have less implements to house and keep in repair.

At a late meeting of the Club, the question came up as to the number of implements that would be required the coming season, and the response was, "One John Deere plow." The renting of planters, mowers, horse-rakes, and other implements has had considerable to do with this condition of things; but the chief consideration is that which requires cash in hand; and has as it a large slice of prudence and anti-go-in-debt-ed-ness. Implements have been better housed; and, another thing, they have been better made. One great superiority of the Fairbanks scale, the John Deere plow, the Brown corn-planter, has been in the superior material and care in manufacture. All other manufacturers of these goods must aim at like excellence in order to attain the same popularity. We talk of monopolies, and there men hold them by making the best. Furst & Bradly have a similar monopoly in horse-rakes; and so it is in other implements,—the man that makes the best has the monopoly, in despite of cheaper implements. We rail at the high price these men charge us for their goods, and yet, when we offer to pay cash down, they are smiling as a May morning, and order a liberal reduction at once. It is not because there are farming-clubs or patrons of husbandry, but because the members of those organizations have discovered the wide difference between prompt pay, and long, uncertain credit. While the same monopoly remains, the superior implement commands the market, and nothing short of ready pay will bring this down to a level.

This Club is now making preparation for a

CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORY.

The members are satisfied that, take all things into consideration, there is no reason why they may not succeed. It is true that we are liable to long periods of drouth, that would impair the pasturage; but then we can grow any quantity of corn to bridge over these periods, and we have cheap corn and cheap oats for feed, and have cheap coal for grinding and steaming. The springs are earlier and the autumns later, and the market near by for the sale of these products. It is understood that 1,000 acres and $500 cash can be put in at once if some one well-trained to cheese and butter-making wishes to set up the business. There are many other clubs that no doubt would be willing to give a like encouragement to a factory of this kind.

This state of things shows most clearly that the farmer is simply a producer of the raw materials, and that the manufacturer takes these, and adds to them skill and labor, and returns them to the consumer, of which the farmer himself is a large one.

THE CLUB MEETS WEEKLY,

on Monday evening, and always has some subject, that has been agreed upon at the previous meeting, to discuss. Any business matters are first disposed of. The annual fee from members is 25 cents,—a sum that has proved enough for all useful purposes. The meetings being at the school-house, the only cost is for oil, and 25 cents per evening for Janitor. Letter-heads, envelopes, and postage are required for the Secretary. If there is any Grange of the Patrons which has succeeded better than this Club, after throwing away from $100 to $300 per annum on useless flummery, this Club would like to be apprised of the fact.

We have an abiding faith that, in time, many of the blocks in the way of progress will be removed, or so rounded in form as to be more comfortable. The Club is giving attention to a more diversified husbandry. Just now we have a surplus of corn that entails a loss of from 5 to 8 cents on every bushel that is sold for shipping, while that fed to stock is paying a fair profit. Yesterday, one of our number sold ten pigs for a trifle over $100, getting 4 cents a pound live weight. Greater pains have been taken with butter, and it now commands 35 cents.

ON THE WHOLE,

the meetings of the Club have been of great advantage to the neighborhood, as the members came together for business, not show; and, when the Patrons, with their ceremonies, and gripe, and passwords, shall have been forgotten, these Clubs will stand forth in all their usefulness. I even own that it requires a little courage to make this statement at this time, but there can be no harm in making it, as it is done in all kindness and candor. I have stated before that the money spent on the Patrons over that on the farmers' clubs, if invested in a good library, would, in the end, be the better investment. For me, I am unable to see the advantages of a secret organization to obtain the end sought, which is, the bettering the condition of the farmer. Let us discuss these things openly, for we have no rights which we should be ashamed to present to the world in open council. Some of our business methods needs reforming in order to have it work without friction. The greatest bar in the way —one corn greater than 20-cent corn—is

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

We must learn to live within our incomes, if for a time we are compelled to fall back on the simple habits of the first fifty years ago. The fact is, we have been living a little too fast, and have availed ourselves of the credit system to do this. If the railroads charge us too much for fares, we can so arrange as to be more at home; but, while discussing these things, we must remember that facts and figures are better arguments than mere denunciations, for it is possible that there may be two sides to this question. It is not long since that we farmers were denounced as monopolists for charging too high a price for the products of our broad acres,—80 cents for corn, $2 to $2.25 for wheat, 10 to 12 cents for pork, 8 for beef, and the like; and that those prices robbed the other industries of their labor to enrich the farm. Certainly those things cannot have been forgotten, and we may, now that the tables are turned, show some little forbearance,—for, so long as seasons come and go, so long will the products of the earth fluctuate in yield, and so long will the world acknowledge the supply and demand as one that makes and unmakes commercial fortunes.

BURAL.

THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD WAR.

A Bill for a General Railroad Law Passes the Assembly Unanimously---Enthusiasm of the Members.

Trenton (March 8) Correspondence New York Tribune.

No previous excitement known to the New Jersey Legislature exceeded that in the Assembly to-day. Yesterday, the bill for a General Railroad law was made a special order for this afternoon; but after the result of yesterday in the Senate, the representatives of the people in the Assembly seemed to grow impatient for the time to arrive when they could rebuke the action of the monopolists. They were disappointed, restless, and excited, and little business was done during the forenoon session. The printed bill seemed to be in every member's hand, who scanned it over with care. In order to exclude all hopes of monopoly from the bill, and to guard its purpose and meaning from wrong construction, Mr. Letson, of Middlesex, offered the following as an additional section, and it was inserted in the bill:

Be it enacted, That no company formed under the provisions of this act, or corporations of this State, whose railroads run on parallel or competing lines, shall be authorized by this act to merge or consolidate.

It being now 12 o'clock, the Senators entered the Assembly Chamber, and appointed William T. Hoffman, Law Judge, and James Higgins, Lay Judge of Hudson. They also appointed several Commissioners of Deeds for various counties. Soon after reassembling, at 3 o'clock, the bill for free railroads was called up. It was read through without amendment or objection, and amid the most silent determination. Then the vote was called on its final passage, with the following result: Yeas, 57; nays, none.

On the announcement of the vote the wildest excitement prevailed. The spectators in the gallery cheered. The members rose en masse and joined in the cheering. They ran to each other's arms, and embraced each other. The Speaker rapped with his gavel and shouted for order, but in vain. Papers and printed bills were thrown high in the air. Mr. McDonalds, who entered into the spirit of the occasion with the greatest enthusiasm, moved an adjournment for five minutes. The motion was put, and answered with a unanimous Yea, loud and long. Then Mr. Donalds proposed three cheers for the passage of the bill. The cheers were deafening. Members jumped upon their chairs, and shouted until their voices grew weak. Then three cheers were proposed and given for Mr. Canfield, the author of the bill. The five minutes expired amid peals of laughter, clapping of hands, and all kinds of hilarious demonstrations. The bill was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate without delay.

Political Matters.

From the Cartinville (Ill.) Enquirer.

Elsewhere we copy an article from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in regard to the future of the Liberal party. So far as THE TRIBUNE urges the Liberals to maintain an organization separate and apart from the Democratic party, we have nothing to say. So far as it gives no other reason for a disagreement between the Liberals and the Democrats than the past ten years' record of the latter party, we have only to say that sooner than abandon any of the positions then taken by the honest Democratic masses, we would forever remain in a political minority. We acknowledge that we are ashamed of the position of our party in 1864, when we had a war candidate on a peace platform; and in 1862, when we had a bond-holder on a greenback platform; and in 1872, when we supported a man whose whole political record was in direct opposition to all the fundamental principles of the Democratic party. But for one, we are not in favor of abandoning the Democratic party for the sole purpose of affiliating with those who call themselves Liberal Republicans.

The principal objections which these Liberal Republicans, as given by THE TRIBUNE, have to the Democratic party is its position during the war. We thought they had turned their backs upon the past, and were desirous of forgetting the past years of strife, but it seems that this applies only to those who were in the rebel army. These Liberal Republicans will excuse us for saying that, as one of the most radical Democrats of the State, we have no regrets to offer or apologies to make for any Democrat during the war —unless it is some poor, contemptible fellow who sold himself for a pair of epaulets or a shoddy contract.

If THE TRIBUNE, and other Liberal leaders, desire to get up an organization separate and distinct from the Democratic party, there is no law prohibiting their doing so. But they will find that, if it is office they want, the only way they can get it is to affiliate with the Democratic party,—if it is principle they are trying to advance, they will find 3,000,000 Democrats firm adherents of the platform adopted last May at Cincinnati, and they will find them, too, battling for its enforcement. It would be a sad thing, indeed, if the demagogues have already got hold of the Liberal organization, and have already commenced the work of breaking up that party.

The Rumored Lorne Quarrel.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The report comes to us that the Marquis of Lorne and his royal bride have quarreled and separated. We are not inclined to believe the story, though it may be involved a certain substratum of truth. Queen Victoria would not allow any such public scandal. Soon after the Princess Royal married the Crown Prince of Prussia, the young couple had a sad falling out, ending in the husband kicking his wife down stairs. The outraged wife fled home to England. She met with little or no sympathy, however, and was sent back to Berlin without delay, and amicable relations were restored, which have since ripened into genuine affection. Such, at least, have been told us as facts, on pretty good authority. We expect, therefore, to hear a contradiction of the rumor in regard to the Lornes, or, at any rate, a very essential modification of the circumstances as at present stated.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, March 8.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 8.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	2,251	12,346	1,771
Tuesday	2,648	17,373	804
Wednesday	1,697	15,838	1,259
Thursday	2,578	15,101	3,455
Friday	2,252	13,346	712
Saturday	800	6,000	1,200
Total	12,626	78,004	9,201
Last week	10,837	62,809	12,145
Week before last	13,795	98,057	8,637
Week ending Feb. 15	8,501	89,381	7,692
Total, 4 weeks	45,759	328,251	37,675

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,413	9,013	1,356
Tuesday	1,158	6,235	2,231
Wednesday	816	11,177	502
Thursday	1,547	7,099	318
Friday	1,184	7,484	704
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	7,513	41,007	5,111
Last week	7,408	43,439	5,256

The Committee appointed by the State Senate to inquire into and report upon the management of affairs at the Union Stock-Yards put in an appearance there this morning, and were introduced to the Company by the Hon. S. P. Hopkins.

CATTLE—The week just closed has been one of more than ordinary activity in this department of trade, and one of fair profits to Western shippers. The number of outside buyers was notably large, New York, Albany, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, and other less prominent points being

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 8.

There has been a very marked improvement in the aspect of affairs in the local money market during the last week. This is due mainly to the increase of funds realized from the shipment of hogs and cattle, and to the closing up of packing operations. The packers have done an unusually profitable business, and to a considerable extent they are realizing their profits and accumulating available funds which have gone into banks, and are helping to keep up the prices of grain. In the open market money is more abundant. First-class paper has been negotiated in large amounts at 10 per cent. Good paper is in demand at from 10 to 12 per cent, and loans can be effected on collaterals at 9 to 10 per cent. Really good "accommodation" paper goes at 15 to 18 per cent, and second-class trade paper at about the same rate. By report given below it will be seen there have been some transactions in our local stocks.

The supply of exchange on New York, however, has diminished considerably within a day or two, and indicates the possibility of the money market working somewhat closer next week. Sales were made between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 discount, though there were but few sellers at that figure.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$5,183,550.28	$371,348.89
Tuesday	3,635,520.05	410,743.16
Wednesday	3,687,457.88	322,730.50
Thursday	3,772,365.35	275,415.87
Friday	3,316,569.50	440,541.65
Saturday	2,930,620.50	309,129.01
Total	$22,526,083.56	$2,129,909.08
Corresponding week last year	17,658,690.93	1,741,706.07

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	142½	150
Third National Bank	133	135
Fifth National Bank	133	...
Commercial National Bank	135	140
German National Bank	125	130
Corn Exchange National Bank	115	120
City National Bank	145	...
National Bank of Illinois	110	...
Chicago City Railway	160	...
West Division Railway	...	190
Pullman Palace Car	109	112
Elgin Watch Company	102	105
Chicago Gas-light and Coke Company	106	108
Chamber of Commerce	90	95
Traders' Ins. Co.	98	100

SALES.

$5,500 Traders' Insurance, at 100.
10,000 Third National Bank, at 135.
3,000 Chicago Gaslight and Coke, at 108.
5,000 Commercial National Bank, at 136¼.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115⅝	115⅞
5-20s of '64	115⅜	115⅝
5-20s of '65	116	116⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116	116⅜
10-40s, ex int	110⅛	110⅜
U. S. 5s (New Issue,)	113⅛	113⅜
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99½	& int.
Cook County 7s	99½	& int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	95	@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	108½	-109⅝
Gold Exchange		115⅜
Gold and Gold Coupons	115⅛	115⅜
Land Warrants		
160's, not War 1812	170	185
120s, not War 1812	125	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip		180

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Gold opened at 115⅝, sold at 115⅜@115⅝, and closed firm at 115⅜@115⅝. Loans from flat to 3-16 for use. Daily clearings $147,000,000. Governments were dull and steady. State bonds were very dull.

The specie exported for the week amounted to $904,288.

Money was active and stronger to-day; ranged from 1-32 to ⅛ for call loans.

The bank statement shows a net gain of $117,700, the deficiency being reduced to $204,575 against $322,275 last week.

The stock market was quiet, and the dealings were devoid of any special animation. The irregularity in prices continued. The market was strong on New York Central, Panama, and Harlem.

Sterling, 107¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118⅛	Coupons, '67	116⅛
5-20s of '62	115⅜	Coupons, '68	115⅛
Coupons, '64	115⅝	New 5s	113⅜
Coupons, '65	115⅝	10-40s	113⅝
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅝	Currency 6s	113⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	44
Tennessees, old	82	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	82⅝	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	73
W. U. Tel	86⅝	Wabash	73⅞
Quicksilver	43	Wabash pfd	86
Adams Express	94⅝	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	82½	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	73	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	56⅝	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	104⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	46
Erie	64⅝	C., C. & C.	89
Erie pfd	75	C., B. & Q.	111
Harlem	134	Lake Shore	94⅞
Harlem pfd	135	Indiana Central	40
Michigan Central	107	Illinois Central	122¼
Pittsburgh	89⅞	Union Pacific stocks	35⅛
Northwestern	81	Union Pacific bonds	86¼
Northwestern pfd	89	Central Pacific bonds	103⅝
Rock Island	114⅝	Del. Lack. & Western	101⅛
N. J. Central	104	B. H. & Erie	8⅞
St. Paul	53		

REAL ESTATE.

To borrow the expression of a real estate dealer, the great bulk of transactions continue to be in "grass lands," and mainly by parties who want to invest in acres for a rise this summer. But even for long investments the investments in suburban tracts not too remote are likely to be much more profitable than in the higher priced property in the built-up portion of the city, an opinion which we think will be fully borne out by some statistics in regard to the relative advance in the classes of property in the city of New York of which we give some interesting statistics in an other place below.

IN THE SOUTHERN SUBURBS.

While we hear of no special instances indicating active speculation, there is evidently a strong confidence that all the property south of the city limits and east of State street, as far south as Sixty-third or Sixty-fourth streets, will increase in value largely this year. It is probable that more first-class residences will be erected in this district, within half a mile of the South Park boulevard, than in any other suburban quarter of the city this summer. The owners of the majority of the property on South Park boulevard formed a sort of Syndicate last summer, and are devising plans for further combination and for improvements which will add greatly to the value of all property in that quarter.

It seems probable, however, that the most active speculation and possibly the greatest aggregate amount of all kinds of improvements will be in

THE WESTERN SUBURBS,

from the line of the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, southeastward to the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, about Douglas Park.

The new branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad from Irving Park down to the site of the proposed new shops in the north half of Section 10 is now complete. The stone is being drawn to the latter place preparatory to putting in the foundations of the extensive shops of which we gave a detailed description two or three weeks ago, and just as soon as the frost is out of the ground, work will begin on structures that in all probability will be the nucleus of a new town of five or six thousand inhabitants within two years, and, by the growth of the city in that direction, will extend the continuous line of buildings all the way from the present limits of the city improvements to a mile or two beyond Central Park. To some of those who have gone out there during the recent season of rough weather to look over the expanse of flat, uninviting prairie, the above probabilities may almost seem like impossibilities, and yet there are sound reasons for believing that this will be the result of the establishment of as extensive a hive of industry as the Northwestern Car Works.

The car-works, however, are not the only stimulating cause of the increasing value of ground in that quarter of the suburbs. Three new railroads—having their city depots near the centre of business, and, therefore, available for suburban travel—have been constructed through the northwestern suburbs west of Central and Humboldt Parks during the last six months. Not less than half-a-dozen new suburban stations on these roads; all within a district about four miles square, are now either under contract or their locations, at least, fixed.

The extensive improvements already made on Central Park, and the pushing out of the city in that direction,—all these circumstances combine to inspire confidence in a unusual increase of improvements and population, and in a an increase in values in that direction this spring. That capitalists believe this will be the case, is shown by their purchases of land. We learn of the following sales of acres in that direction during the last two weeks:

Ten acres corner of Crawford avenue and Madison street, sold by W. D. Kerfoot, for $40,000. In July of last year, these 10 acres were bought for $25,000, showing an advance of 80 per cent in eight months.

Two acres on Washington street, corner of Main street, being over ½ mile west of the new car-works, sold by Snyder & Lee, for $7,200, which is at the rate of about $20 per front foot for lots 200 feet deep. This property is about five miles from the Court-House, and, compared with prices the same distance from the Court-House in other directions, is still low, notwithstanding the advance of about 100 per cent in the last year.

40 acres bounded north by Madison street and west by Hyman avenue, sold by W. H. Derby for $160,000. Mr. Derby bought this land in July for $1,850 per acre, and gets an advance of $2,150 per acre. One reason, however, of his being able to get so large an advance is, that he bought largely for cash and sells on long time and easy terms, the purchasers agreeing to build two residences to cost, say $5,000 or $6,000 each, on the Madison street front, and make other improvements, this summer. Mr. J. D. Harvey will also build a $10,000 residence on the corner of Crawford avenue and Madison street, near the others, this summer.

Twenty acres in Sec. 3, Town 39, 13, being over a half a mile north of the proposed Northwestern car shops, was sold yesterday for $1,500 per acre. All the land north of the Galena Division of the Northwestern Railroad sells for lower prices than the land south of it, the latter being more in the line of the extension of improvements out Madison street to Central Park and beyond it.

FURTHER SOUTHWARD

we learn of the sale of two and a half acres on Western avenue, at Laughton street, for $14,000, and one acre at Lawndale for $2,500.

NEARER TO THE CITY

we learn of the sale of 316 feet on Madison street and Kedzie avenue for $15,000.

AUCTION SALE.

Mr. W. H. Clark, one of the owners of "Clyde," on the line of C., B. & Q. R. R., two miles west of Lawndale, will hold an auction of 120 lots at that place in the first week in April. A station and a number of dwellings have been built there during the last year, and Mr. Clark is preparing to set out about 800 trees there this spring.

STREET RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

The street railway track in Clark street from Randolph to Twelfth is now complete. A track is yet to be laid in Twelfth street from Clark to State. This will be done some time this spring, and when completed the State street horse-cars will turn off into Clark at Twelfth street and run north to Randolph. If it were not for the dog-in-the-manger policy of some of the Clark street property-owners, the much-needed connection with the North Side railways could then be made over Clark street bridge.

Another instance of opposition to street railways comes up in the expression of a meeting of South Halsted street property-owners. It is proposed to widen Halsted street south of Archer avenue to a uniform width of 80 feet. This is well enough, and would undoubtedly add to the value of the property fronting on it. But for some reason, or want of reason, the construction of a street railway on Halsted street from Archer avenue to the Stock Yards is opposed, though it is altogether probable that this would add more to the value of the property than the widening of the street.

REAL ESTATE LOANS

are working more easily, but the rate of interest is firm at 10 per cent, except in instances of choice property with a large margin, where 9 per cent is the figure. The extent of operations is not large, nor is likely to be at these rates, but it is noticeable that more money is offered, and the process of negotiations more ready, than a few weeks ago. A class of loans is on the increase, and bids fair to reach considerable volume, by parties preparing to build residences for their own occupancy, and whose demand is for moderate sums. This class of borrowers will increase as the season advances, for a multitude of homes will be built this season, and it is in answer to inquiry from this source that this reference is made, the state of the loan market favoring this line of calls, while valuations in the hands of our approved authorities in such matters attesting a good degree of firmness in current prices of property. The greatest differences of views as to value exist in the intermediate quarters held uncertain between former residence and prospective business use, a mixed stage, the area of which has been largely extended by the fire. The matter may be summed up that, at the rate of interest named, money is easy to be obtained on Chicago real estate security.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, March 8: City property—Number of sales, 170; consideration, $837,876. North of city limits—Number of sales, 4; consideration, $5,700. South of city limits—Number of sales, 19; consideration, $59,120. West of city limits—Number of sales, 10; consideration, $352,350. Total sales, 203. Total consideration, $1,255,046.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, March 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

Depuyster st, n w cor of Desplaines st, s f, 100x119 ft, dated July 10, 1872; consideration, $8,000.
Kansas st, e of Loomis st, n f, 25x102 ft, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $1,287.
Rucker st, n of Chicago av, w f, Lot 30, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $2,100.
West Randolph st, 50 ft, w of Green st, s f, 50x100 ft, dated Oct. 17, 1872; consideration, $15,000.
Quinn st, s of Wrong st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 5; consideration, $525.
Quinn st, s of Wrong st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 5; consideration, $525.
Shurtleff av, n of and near Thirty-third st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 19, 1872; consideration, $900.
Wilcox st, 153 2-10 ft w of California av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated March 4; consideration, $900.
Mohawk st, 48 ft s of Sophia st, e f, 25x123 9-10 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $1,500.
Nora av, 200 ft n of Hirsch st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated March 8; consideration, $450.
Oakley st, n w cor of Taylor st, e f, 99 4-10x100 ft, dated Sept. 2, 1872; consideration, $3,250.
Irving place, n of Jackson st, w f, 21x148½ ft, dated March 6; consideration, $4,000.
West Monroe st, 328 3-10 ft w of California av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated June 20, 1872; consideration, $750.
Quinn st, s of Wrong st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 16; consideration, $525.
California av, s e cor of Havard st, 5 acres, dated Dec. 12, 1872; consideration, $22,500.
Quinn st, s of Wrong st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $525.
South Park av, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, 47 6-10 feet to alley, dated March 8; consideration, $5,500.
Lot 15, in Wilcox's Subdivision of e 5 acres of n e ¼ of n e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 13, 19, 13, dated March 1; consideration, $3,600.
Lot 14, in Block 2, of Block 19, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $500.
"B" st, s w cor of Tucker st, Lots 1 to 5, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $2,000.
Lot 51, in Hull's Block 25, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $325.
Lots 41 and 42, in Ellis' East Addition (except Sub-Lot 4 and 25x133 feet), dated May 10, 1872; consideration, $47,500.
Thirty-fifth st, s of and near Rhodes av, s f, Lot 28, dated July 28, 1872; consideration, $9,000.
Halsted st, s of and near Onondaga st, e f, Lot 3, dated March 8; consideration, $2,300.
Lot 6, in Walsh's n ½ of Block 10, of s e ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14 dated March 8; consideration, $1,200.
Thirty-ninth st, n e, corner of Langley sts, Lots 41 and 42 (except Lots A and B), dated Feb. 10; consideration, $19,000.
Seymour av, n w corner of Thompson st, e f, 48x126 ft, dated March 8; consideration, $1,200.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 11, Ravenswood, dated Feb 20; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 35, in Block 1, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 7, 1872; consideration, $750.
Underwood av, 275 ft n of Forty-third st, e f, 25x126½ ft, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $300.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

North av, n w cor of Deerpath av, Lots 4, 5, and 6, dated March 7; consideration, $10,000.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 8.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	9,151	3,260	8,583	3,811
Wheat, bu	34,310	1,383	7,213	1,911
Corn, bu	103,735	32,945	6,550	18,809
Oats, bu	45,490	18,260	7,515	5,422
Rye, bu	3,262	1,454	......	2,349
Barley, bu	14,030	5,180	24,023	6,297
Grass seed, lbs	214,346	158,763	72,225	87,049
Flax seed, lbs	......	......	7,790	......
Broom corn, lbs	16,400	10,000	14,560	13,700
Cured meats, lbs	555,370	48,390	2949,720	1425,619
Beef, brls	......	78	384	140
Pork, brls	383	602	778	832
Lard, lbs	243,160	136,940	301,075	109,405
Tallow, lbs	27,730	50,740	......	21,120
Butter, lbs	52,454	29,780	6,500	46,280
Dressed hogs, No.	716	1,341	58	605
Live hogs, No.	11,346	7,956	7,480	5,069
Cattle, No.	2,252	1,038	1,184	1,475
Sheep, No.	712	732	703	2,108
Hides, lbs	151,865	107,173	99,080	65,400
Highwines, brls	......	355	422	25
Wool, lbs	6,710	30,260	19,000	36,340
Potatoes, bu	3,206	3,223	95	......
Lumber, M feet	835	617	995	315
Shingles, M	960	......	883	485
Lath, M	13	16	38	11
Salt, brls	425	......	731	222

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,409 bu wheat; 6,060 bu corn; 3,693 bu oats; 2,994 bu rye; 3,141 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 36,748 bu wheat; 35,174 bu corn; 12,376 bu oats; 8,061 bu rye; 13,755 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 123 cars wheat; 189 cars corn; 30 cars oats; 5 cars rye; 25 cars barley. Total, 377 cars, or 148,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	March 8, 1873.	March 1, 1873.	March 9, 1872.
Flour, brls	63,483	35,492	24,218
Wheat, bu	175,050	268,900	16,048
Corn, bu	497,750	565,375	375,551
Oats, bu	168,892	240,093	117,974
Rye, bu	14,190	15,342	12,044
Barley, bu	75,320	83,270	34,706
Dressed hogs, No.	4,646	9,751	10,033
Live hogs, No.	80,695	74,007	43,687
Cattle, No.	12,615	12,406	10,335
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	45,225	47,042	21,647
Wheat, bu	47,122	60,320	28,615
Corn, bu	49,599	35,196	131,835
Oats, bu	124,106	95,677	74,978
Rye, bu	4,652	4,590	5,976
Barley, bu	122,473	78,332	42,442
Dressed hogs, No.	2,906	10,276	7,311
Live hogs, No.	49,341	46,888	29,230
Cattle, No.	9,192	8,506	7,453

The car load of mixed wheat and barley to which we alluded in this morning's issue, was delivered from the Galena Elevator, and not the Air Line, as stated in our notice.

It is only fair, to *audi alterem partem;* and while swindles, actual or attempted, on the grain-shipping community should be mercilessly exposed, there is equal reason for noting cases in which they try to take unfair advantage. A car load of wheat arrived here to-day from Iowa, which weighed 57 lbs per bu at the top, while that near the bottom only weighed 53½ lbs per bu. If the shipper expected that the whole car-load would be inspected as belonging to the lowest grade, he will not be disappointed.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, all being rather quiet, except corn, while several were decidedly slow. The receipts of produce were rather more liberal, with finer weather, and the shipments continue small, except in meats and provisions, while several rather large operators were anxious to unload. This produced a marked depression in some departments, and made others sluggish.

There was considerable animation in the dry goods trade, particularly in the staple cotton and dress goods departments, and the firmness that has so long been a feature of the market shows no signs of abatement. The attendance of interior merchants is noticeably on the increase, while the volume of business transacted through the medium of "mail orders" is reported larger than in former seasons at a corresponding period. The market for staple and fancy groceries presented no features differing materially from those noted during the preceding days of the week. Stocks are in good shape, both as regards size and assortment; and, as the demand continues liberal, a cheerful feeling prevails among jobbers generally. Coffees are in better supply and more quiet, but the advance in gold serves to strengthen the market, and holders did not seem inclined to effect sales at any concession. At the recent decline there is a brisk demand for sugars, and the tendency of prices is no longer in a downward direction. Teas, spices, and soaps were firm. Saleratus was higher, advancing to 9@10c. Butter was in better supply, but the offerings do not equal the requirements of the trade, and desirable goods were not to be had at any concession from the quoted prices, which were 32@35c for choice, and 20@26c for common to medium. Bagging remains quiet. The canned goods trade was again reported active, orders from local retailers as well as from interior dealers being unusually liberal for the season. Prices were generally firm. Cheese was moving freely at 16@17c for New York factory, and at 13@15½c for Western, where it is firmly held. No change took place in prices of fish, though some descriptions were quoted firm. Dried fruits met with a fair inquiry at substantially the prices current during the preceding days of the week. Hay continues dull and weak. Hides were moving freely at the quoted prices, or at $10½@10⅝c for heavy green salted, and at 11½c for light do. Oils were in good request with little or no variation in prices, carbon selling at 19@19½c; linseed at 95c@$1.02; whale at 88c; and turpentine at 80c.

Lumber continues to meet with an improved inquiry. Prices are without material change. There has been rather more inquiry the last few days for building materials, and common brick is held firmly at $10.00@11.00 per m. Lime, stucco, cement, &c., were steady as quoted. The metals, iron, and steel were fairly active for the season, and the market for most articles is firm. Nails are in moderate demand, and firm. Wool and hops continue quiet and unchanged. Seeds were in liberal supply and dull; except timothy, for the better grades of which there was a tolerably fair demand; prices ranged from $3.00@3.35 for timothy. Clover was very quiet and weak, at $4.90@5.25 for ordinary. Other seeds were unchanged. There was a fair local demand for poultry, especially chickens, which are somewhat scarce. Eggs were firmer, owing to light receipts; now quoted at 19@20c. The trade in green fruits was fair, and prices for everything save apples were steady, apples being a trifle easier, now quoted at $3.00@3.75.

Dressed hogs were quiet at about the same range as yesterday, at $5.50@5.60 for good lots, which were taken by city butchers. Shippers have probably ceased to buy for this season. Sales were reported of 65 head at $5.60, and 50 at $5.50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged, with very little demand and few offerings, stocks being reported very light. Sales were restricted to 100 brls at 86½c per gallon.

Lake freights were inactive, and nominally unchanged, at 13c for corn by sail to Buffalo.

Provisions were moderately active, but easier. Mess pork was quite weak, declining fully 50c per brl early, but recovered about one-half the drop before the close. The reason of the decline was altogether local. All offerings have been bought up freely for three days past; some think the purchases were all made in the interest of the parties controlling the stock of old pork still here to the extent of fully 30,000 brls. These parties were not buying this morning, and a peremptory order to sell a round lot of 1,000 brls being received, the property was offered down, after the fashion of a razor in a Dutch auction, till it found a purchaser. Lard was in fair demand at previous prices. Meats were active, but easier, in sympathy with mess pork. Our stock of meats is being rapidly reduced, the shipments of the past week averaging nearly 3,000,000 lbs per day. Our stock of lard is reported at 45,983 tcs, against 38,986 a year ago. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.05@14.10; do seller April, $14.25@14.30; do seller May, $14.45@14.50; do seller June, $14.75@14.80; prime mess, $12.50@12.75; extra prime, $10.00@10.25. Lard, cash, or seller March, $7.95 @8.00; do seller April, $8.05@8.10; do seller May, $8.20@8.25. Green hams at 8¾@10½c, according to weight. Sweet pickled hams quoted at [illegible]c for 20-lbs; 10¼@10½c for 18-lbs; 10⅝@10¾c for 17-lbs; 10¾@11c for 16-lbs; 11⅜@11⅝c for 15-lbs; 12@12⅛c for 14-lbs, and 12¾@13c for 13-lb averages. Green shoulders, 4⅛c; dry salted meats quotable at 5@5½c for shoulders; 6⅞@7c for long clear; 7@7⅛c for short ribs; and 7⅜c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 5¼c. English meats, 7c for Cumberlands; 7¼@7⅝c for short ribs; 7⅝c for short clear; 12½@13½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 6½c for shoulders, 8⅛c for clear ribs, 8½c for short clear, and 12@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6¾c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork at $14.10; 1,500 brls do, seller April, at $14.25; 500 brls do at $14.10; 1,000 brls do, buyer April, at $14.25; 500 brls do, seller May, at $14.65; 1,000 brls do at $14.50; 1,000 brls do at $14.40; 500 tcs lard at $8.05; 1,824 tcs do at $8.00; 50 tcs do at $7.95; 250 tcs do, seller May (last evening), at $8.32½; 2,000 tcs do at $8.25; 1,200 tcs do at $8.20; 40,000 lbs shoulders at 5c; 200,000 lbs do, seller April, at 5⅛c; 320,000 lbs short ribs at 7⅛c; 200,000 lbs do, seller April, at 7⅛c; 20,000 lbs green do at 7c; 80 boxes short ribs at 7⅝c; 150 boxes Cumberlands at 7c; 250 boxes long clear at 6⅞c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending March 6, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams,* tcs.	Shld's, lbs.	Mid'ls, lbs.
W'k en'g Feb. 27	4,294	5,395	4,438	4,085,800	13,431,700
Same week 1872.	6,392	11,425	1,507	1,329,827	9,025,463
Since Nov. 1, '72.	151,937	143,094	38,447	27,148,223	119,840,333
Same time '71-'72	59,341	127,656	41,821	21,417,859	75,156,714

*Green hams—Shipped week ending March 6, 1873, 7,028 pieces, against 3,148 pieces the same week last year; since Nov. 1, 1872, 689,944 pieces, against 726,277 pieces same time last year.

Henry Milward & Co. write as follows:

The manufacture of mess pork during the past season was so limited that it is doubtful if, even at corresponding prices with other products, there will be enough to supply the consumptive demand. The situation is entirely different from what it has been in other years when the packing of the product was excessive, and it was necessarily hampered by its own superabundance, but this year it is well known that the packing has been so limited everywhere that mess pork must command its proportionate price with other products, and must advance as they do. Our stock of old and new together is somewhat lighter than it was said to be at this time last year, but nearly 70,000 brls less than the then statistics would have given us. The stocks at all other points are very small comparatively, that at New York the 1st of the month consisting of only 42,000 brls old (probably chiefly from here), and 8,000 brls new; that at Cincinnati under 18,000; at St. Louis and "Up River" under 10,000 brls, while Milwaukee will not have enough to supply her own requirements. Most of the purchases of mess pork have been made with a view of supplying the anticipated consumption, and not for purposes of speculation.

Flour was less active, but steady at former prices, notwithstanding the weakness in wheat and liberal receipts. New York was quoted strong, which fact assisted holders in sustaining prices, in the face of a lighter demand. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 170 brls white winter extras (Wis.) at $7.87½; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras, (Big Loaf) at $7.25; 100 brls do (Oriental) at $7.00; 100 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do (Bakers' Loaf) at $6.62½; 100 brls do (Grove City) at $6.00; 500 brls do on private terms; 200 brls rye at $4.40; 25 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,595 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $10.00 on track. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.90 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.12½@ 7.00
Low to medium	5.12½@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.50 @ 5.50
Rye flour	4.50 @ 4.60
Bran	10.00 @10.25
Middlings	11.00 @15.00

Wheat was dull, and averaged 1c lower than on Friday, for no special reason except that of local heaviness, and really in spite of reported additional strength in New York, while some advices quoted Liverpool firmer. The secret of the matter was, that a few holders became satisfied yesterday that they had held on long enough, and began to sell out, pursuing the same policy to-day. The smaller operators jumped the same way, as they usually do, and thus sellers were in the large majority, which weakened prices. Still there was a fair inquiry for cash lots, to carry against options, which kept up the price of car loads to a relatively higher point. Seller April opened at $1.23½, declined to $1.22⅝, advanced to $1.23, and closed dull at $1.22⅝. Seller May sold at $1.26⅜@1.27¼, closing at $1.27¼. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.21½@1.22, closing at $1.21⅝. Strictly fresh receipts of do closed nominal at $1.21⅝. No. 1 spring was inactive at $1.28 bid and $1.29 asked. No. 2 spring closed at $1.09⅝, and rejected do at 92½c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22; 96,800 bu do at $1.21⅝; 75,000 bu do at $1.21½; 2,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10; 10,800 bu do at $1.09⅝; 1,600 bu do at $1.09½; 400 bu rejected spring at 94c; 1,600 bu do at 93c; 400 bu do at 92c. Total, 192,200 bu.

Corn was quite active, at about the same range as at the close on Friday. The great bulk of the trading was done early, when one or two large operators unloaded very freely, which was all the more a surprise, as their previous purchases were understood to have been made for shipment. But this did not materially weaken the market, which was partially kept up, as for several days past, by the belief that there is a very large short interest out, which must fill in soon, at whatever price may be ruling. The demand for fresh receipts was not so good as yesterday, but a fair business was done, mostly to carry against options, as there was little demand for corn to load into vessels. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 32⅛@32⅝c, closing at 32⅝c. Strictly fresh receipts of do sold at 32¾@32⅞c; and receipts dated yesterday or to-day sold at 33⅛@33⅝c, being deliverable on the opening of navigation at less storage than grain dated previously. Seller April sold at 32⅝@32⅞c, seller May at 36½@36⅝c, and seller June at 37⅝@37⅞c, all closing firm at the inside. Seller July was nominal at 38⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 to arrive at 33⅛c; 6,400 bu do at 33⅝c; 16,000 bu do at 33⅛c; 5,000 bu fresh at 33c; 10,000 bu do at 32⅞c; 400 bu do at 32⅝c; 40,000 bu do at 32½c; 60,000 bu do at 32⅝c; 55,000 bu do at 32¼c; 12,000 bu rejected at 28½c; 6,800 bu do at 28⅛c; 800 bu do at 28c. Total, 218,400 bu.

Oats were very quiet, but firm, the few transactions reported being at about ⅛c advance, in sympathy with a stronger market in New York. Seller the month was nominal at 26½@26⅝c; seller April at 26½@27c; and seller May at 30c. Seller June was offered at 31c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 27c; 7,200 bu do at 26⅝c. Total, 12,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at the improvement noted yesterday, with a fair demand. Sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 66c, and 1,200 bu do at 65½c. Seller April was quoted at 67c bid.

Barley was dull and weak, declining 2@3c on No. 2, with a corresponding downward tendency on the lower grades. No. 2 opened nominally at about 73½c, but closed dull at 71@72c. Seller April sold at 73c, closing at 72c. No. 3 was quoted at 57@61c, according to location. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co. and Central) at 74c; 5,000 bu do at 73½c; 1,000 bu do at 71½c; 400 bu No. 3 (Central) at 61c; 400 bu do at 58c; 800 bu rejected at 44c; 400 bu by sample at 85c; 400 bu do at 83c; 400 bu do at 80c; 500 bu do at 74c; 400 bu do at 58c, on track. Total, 10,900 bu.

WHALEBONE.

It appears that that our supply of whalebone this year will consist of what may come from the southern and Greenland fisheries, and the amount that may be received at the close of the year via San Francisco, by rail, from the Arctic catch of this year. From the former source the supply will probably fall below 75,000 lbs. The receipts from the Arctic catch cannot at this early date be estimated. There are about 32 vessels in the Arctic fleet this year. The highest prices obtained during the year 1872 (according to the circular of Taft, Lee & Co., of New York), were in gold: Arctic, $1.78; Northwest, $1.50; South Sea, 90c. The lowest were: Arctic, $1.00; Northwest, $1.05; South Sea, 82c. The average price of Arctic was $1.26½c, gold. Our total supply for the year 1872 was 575,000 lbs.

Table of receipts, stocks, exports, and amounts taken for home consumption in the years—

	Rec'pts.	Sales for export.	C'ns'p-tion.	Stock Dec. 31 lbs.	Average price of Arctic.	
1860	....	....	....	361,000	79	
1861	1,039,000	1,112,000	105,000	488,000	70	
1862	691,000	987,000	97,000	95,000	85	gold
1863	562,000	443,000	60,000	154,000	106	gold
1864	770,000	590,000	152,000	157,000	90	gold
1865	651,000	373,000	102,000	233,000	102	gold
1866	891,000	754,000	195,000	175,000	95	gold
1867	949,000	737,500	132,500	254,000	85	gold
1868	898,000	756,000	256,000	184,100	73	gold
1869	577,000	318,700	167,400	275,000	90	gold
1870	752,700	318,700	210,000	499,000	77	gold
1871	440,000	445,300	207,200	287,000	82	gold
1872	288,000	180,606	134,400	260,000	126½	gold

THE ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

The Manchester *Examiner*, Feb. 18, has the following review of the English grain trade: The grain trade ruled dull throughout the past week, and there was rather a tendency toward lower rates in both the leading English and Scotch markets. Prices were difficult to support for wheat, though a slight concession brought forward purchasers to a fair extent. Millers had supplied themselves for a short period forward, and could only be induced to operate at some further advantage in regard to prices. Supplies have not been large, but they have been amply sufficient to meet the very moderate demands of the trade, which have been confined to immediate requirements. At present there is no prospect of any rise in the quotations; indeed, the tendency is rather the other way, though it may be presumed that really good dry English wheat will, in consequence of its scarcity, continue to command high prices. The weather has improved, and farmers are getting their land in order for spring operations, but labor is very backward so far, and much depends upon the character of the weather whether the lost ground can be recovered. It is not too much to say that, take the Kingdom throughout, there is a falling off of not less than 25 per cent in the extent of land placed under wheat cultivation, as compared with the average of years, a large area having remained unsown in consequence of the unfavorable season. In Scotland, the extent of land unsown is greater than this, and in England less; but we believe a decrease of 25 per cent to be a fair representation of the state of affairs at the time of writing. Consequently holders do not show any anxiety to sell, while buyers expect some decline in consequence of the liberal supplies already received or in passage from abroad. From a consumer's point of view, the outlook is, on the whole, favorable. Prices at the present moment are high, but have probably seen their best point for the season, and now be expected gradually to decline.

WOOL.

The Boston *Shipping List* has the following:

Manufacturers continue to bear the market to some purpose, and dealers are alsoindifferent about prices, because their stocks are reduced to a low figure, and if prices are now reduced to the lowest point, it will only tend to prepare the way for the new clip of California and the West. If the New York *Economist* believes, "in all kindness," to use their own expression, that Eastern dealers have been caught with large stocks of wool on hand, they are very much mistaken. Our receipts and sales since the fire in November have been about equal, and there is now a scarcity of nearly all kinds of wool. In the first place our dealers, with their large warehouses all burnt up, have had no opportunity since the fire to sort and grade their wool in the usual way, and a large portion of the receipts of domestic wool was sold on arrival, as it run in the bag, and sent to the mills from the railroad depots. If any portion of the wool trade have been caught napping, Boston can scarcely be included in the list. The first decided break in the market followed the combination of New York manufacturers to stop machinery, and this combination proved a failure, because Eastern manufacturers would have nothing to do with it. Then followed the large auction sale of carpet wool—the large sale of Texas wool, held in New York for upwards of a year—the large sale of Cape wool to-day—and 1,000,000 lbs, mostly of domestic wool, to-morrow. To judge from these announcements, the pressure to sell, now that prices have declined, it appears to us comes more particularly from New York. We quote Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces from 58@60c for X and XX, and any wool to command an advance on the latter rate must be very choice and light; and Western fleeces, including Wisconsin and Michigan, range from 55@60c per lb. Pulled wool ranges from 60@65c for choice Eastern supers and X, down to 45@55c for other kinds. Combing wool continues to be inquired for, but stocks are light, and desirable lots are difficult to find.

Walter Brown & Co. write as follows from New York:

The dullness of trade which prevailed at the beginning of February continued during the whole month. The quiet state of the woolen goods trade, and a feeling of distrust, both on the part of wool holders and manufacturers, in regard to the future, have caused a decline in prices up to the present writing, of from 5 to 8 per cent since our quotations of Feb. 1. The auction sale in Boston, during the early part of the month, of wools scoured from lots rescued from the recent fire, was the occasion of some competition among buyers; but the activity of the ensuing week was short-lived, and was followed by a recurrence of the extreme dullness which has ruled so long. On the 13th the auction sales of Colonial wools opened in London, from which the wires soon brought us news of a decline of 3 half-pence, which was followed by later advices reporting a further decline. The result of this information on our own markets was a conviction that further concessions in prices must be made here, to meet the views of manufacturers. At this last decline considerable sales have been made of both domestic and foreign. The stock of desirable wools in the hands of Eastern dealers is not large, but so long as consumers pursue the present system of "hand to mouth" purchases, there is little doubt that the supplies of raw material will be equal to the demand. The recent tightening in monetary circles also combines with other influences to increase the unsettled and weak tone of the market. Further failures among manufacturers have occurred during the month, which tend to heighten the distrust felt by commission houses in accepting risks.

Notwithstanding, however, the gloomy aspect which all woolen interests have latterly worn, there is good reason to think, now that the prices of raw material and manufactured products are, by the decline of the former, brought into more just relations, that the trade in both will be much more active, and the coming month will exhibit more satisfactory results for all concerned.

TEXAS CATTLE.

The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce* says:

We yesterday had a conversation with several cattle men who were already posted on the prospect of the drive for the coming season, and as to the objective points, they having had much experience in bringing heards from Texas, we put much credence in what information they gave us of the condition of the stock there, which they represent as thin and diminished in numbers by losses from cold during the winter—statements corresponding with information received from our correspondents in the cattle country. The drive will be large, but mostly of stockers which will be brought to the centering points to feed up. In answer to a question as to the probable greatest objective point, we have been informed by perhaps a majority of drovers that Ellsworth would doubtless be the largest receiving point instead of Wichata, as many others still believe. The chief argument against Wichata is the difficulty in crossing the river during high water.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was quiet, and a trifle firmer. No. 2 spring was nominal at $1.21½@1.21⅝ cash or seller the month, and sold at $1.22⅝@1.22¾ seller April, the latter closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and steady at 32⅝c seller the month, and 32⅝c seller April. Other grain and provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 8.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and unchanged. We quote 94 per cent proof at $1.74@1.80.

BROOM CORN—About the usual number of orders are being received from manufacturers for the superior grades. No improvement in the lower grades is noticed. The receipts are light but the supply on hand is sufficient for present requirements. We again quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—Were in moderate request. Strictly choice beans are scarce, but the lower grades are in ample supply. We quote: Navies at $2.40@2.50; fair to prime, $2.10@2.35; common to medium, $1.50@1.90.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was an improved demand for nearly all materials, particularly for common brick, which is held firmly at $10.00@11.00, the bulk of the sales being made at $10.00@10.50 per m. We make no change in quotations: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (brls), $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $9.50@11.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $9.00@12.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $35.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52		30.00
32x54 to 34x56		36.00
34x58 to 34x60		42.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

BUTTER—The receipts continue to increase, but the increase is chiefly of the poorer grades, and for choice table butter sellers were realizing fully as good prices as prevailed earlier in the week. The demand was not particularly active, and an early reduction in prices is generally looked for. We repeat our quotations of yesterday: Common to choice roll, 22@30c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 32@35c; medium to good, 25@28c; inferior to common, 10@20c.

BAGGING—Continues quiet at unchanged prices. Stocks are in no way excessive, and dealers seem firm in their views at the annexed quotations: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—In this branch of trade a satisfactory business was done, both local and interior dealers ordering freely. Prices were not subjected to any decided change, ruling steady for most goods, and firm for all. We repeat our quotations as follows:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@ 2.20
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.70@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 10.00
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 6.00
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 7.00
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 4.25

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—Firmness still characterizes the cheese market. Trade is reported good for the season, and for marketable grades there is no disposition to effect sales at any concession from the quoted prices. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, 16@17c; Ohio factory, 14@15½c; Western factory, 13@15½c.

COAL—The coal trade was again reported quiet, with no material variation in prices. Stocks are much reduced, and, if we except some of the poorer varieties of soft coal, the quotations are firmly adhered to. Prices range as follows: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—There was very little inquiry for packers' goods. Flour barrels are in moderate demand. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whiskey), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour heading 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The market was well cleared last evening, and this morning's receipts were very light, a firmer feeling prevailing in consequence, sales being rendered at 18@20c. Sales include 30 cases and 250 doz at 20c; 4,400 doz at 19c; 1,500 doz at 18c.

FEATHERS—Continue in demand. The offerings are not large but adequate. We quote: Prime live geese at 62@66c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@55c; chicken, 6@7c. We note a sale of 400 lbs prime live geese at 66c.

FISH—Trade was generally reported active, and the market was again strong. Stocks of lake fish are rapidly dwindling, and dealers are refusing to fill large orders. Following are the quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 trout, ½ brl, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this market the volume of business was liberal for the season. Values underwent no important change, most goods in the list being held with a fair degree of firmness. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 10½@11½c; figs, box, 14@16c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.50; Zante currants, 7½@8c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do 5@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 40c@42c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 6½@7c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The local trade continues fair. Owing to increased receipts, apples were easier. Other fruit remains steady at the prices given: Apples (fair to choice) at $2.50@3.75 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@5.00; lemons at $6.00@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; Palermo do, per box, $3.00@4.00; Messina do, $5.00@5.50; Malaga grapes, $3.00@6.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—Continued activity characterizes the grocery market, and firmness prevails in all departments. There is a large demand for refined sugars, and at the relatively low prices now current the market exhibits considerable strength. An advance of a ⅛c was the only material change noted to-day. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 31@31½c; O. G. Java, 28@29c; Java, No. 2, 25½@26c; fancy Rio, 25@25½c; choice do, 24½@24¾c; prime Rio, 24½@24¾c; good do, 23½@24c; common do, 22½@22¾c; roasting do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¼@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12¾c; A, standard, 11¾@11⅞c; do No. 2, 11¼@11½c; B, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C, No. 2, 10½@11c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 8½@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10¾c; do prime, 9¾@10c; do, fair, 9½@9¾c; common, 8½@8⅝c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 73@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 35@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—The offerings were larger than were required to meet the demand (which was almost wholly of a local character) and prices were again weak and unsettled. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain steady at former quotations. Neither local nor Eastern tanners seem particularly anxious to operate, but the moderate receipts induce a firm feeling on the part of holders, and prices are sustained. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says of the New York market: "For dry hides the demand is very moderate and almost wholly confined to domestic sorts and the commoner varieties of foreign. Buyers refuse to make any purchases at present high prices, while importers are firm in their views, and refuse to make any concessions, the result being restricted business. Wet salted hides continue in good demand, both from the home trade and from exporters. Upper leather hides and kips are in good demand and firm." We quote: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½@10½c; do light, 11½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—The offerings continue moderate as well as the demand. Prices range as follows: Choice white comb, 28@30c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—The market is dull, and in the lower grades a weak feeling is manifested. Choice hops, however, are held firmly at quotations, the supply being meagre. We repeat: Western at 40@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Business continues to increase as the season advances. A firm tone pervades the market, owing to the firmness in the raw material. Following are the rates current:

Iron	4 5-10@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	⅌ lb

LAKE FREIGHTS—Were quiet at 13@13½c for corn to Buffalo.

LEATHER—Was quoted quiet, with prices firm and unchanged:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—There was rather more doing at the yards. The better grades remain steady, but prices for common lumber are shaded to some extent, there being a liberal supply. The local demand for these grades is restricted somewhat by the fire ordinance. The interior trade is moderate. Hardwood remains dull. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry. Orders from the interior are coming in quite freely, and the local demand is also improving. Prices are ruling steady as given below.

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.55; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 31c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾@11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7½c.

NAILS—The demand for nails is still moderate. The market is very firm, prices, owing to local competition, being relatively lower than manufacturers' rates. We repeat: 10@60d, per keg, $5.12½ rates; 8d, do, $5.37½; 6d, do, $5.62½; 4d, do, $5.87½; 3d, do, $5.62½; 3d, do, fine, $8.12½; 2d, do, $8.37½; clinch, $7.50; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—Trade is improving under the influence of pleasant weather. We continue to quote:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	5.75 @6.50

OILS—Turpentine was a trifle easier, with which exception the market ruled firm at the prices current earlier in the week. A fair aggregate distribution of goods was reported. Prices range as follows: Carbon, 19@19½c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 80c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 22@24c; naphtha, common, 18@20c.

PIG IRON—Met with a good inquiry, and was firmly held at the subjoined quotations:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago, stone coal	60.00
Missouri, stone coal	57.00@58.00

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain firm. A fair number of orders were placed at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet vermillion	28.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POULTRY—The local demand for turkeys and chickens was fair, the latter being mostly wanted. Prices are ruling at 12@14c for turkeys, and $3.00@4.50 for chickens. Sales include 1,100 lbs fancy turkeys 14c; 1,400 lbs at 13@13½c; 600 lbs at 12½c; 10 doz extra chickens at $4.50; 5 doz do at $4.25; 38 doz at $4.00; 22 doz do at $3.50.

POTATOES—Were in fair request at about Friday's prices. The offerings were liberal. Sales comprise 1 car Ohios at 80c; 2 cars Western peachblow at 65c; all on track; 280 bu at 80c; 220 bu at 75c; 50 bu do at 70c in lots from store.

SALT—Continues in moderate request. Prices rule steady, as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in light demand at previous prices:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.57
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.00
1 3-16	10x12	2.00
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.55

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@20 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Excepting a fair amount of trading in timothy, the market was dull. The offerings were liberal but the demand was confined to a few small orders. The lower grades of timothy were a shade easier, being offered at $3.00@3.15, while prime to choice seed sold freely at $3.25@3.35. Clover was weak at $4.90@5.25, with the latter price for choice; mammoth at $5.75; Hungarian sold at 90c@$1.00; and millet at 75c. Sales include 31 bags choice timothy at $3.35; 62 bags prime at $3.30; 410 bags timothy at $3.25; 147 bags at $3.15; 14 bags at $3.10; 10 bags common at $3.00; 5 bags choice clover at $5.25; 56 bags do at $5.15; 10 bags at $5.00; 17 bags at $4.90; 35 bags millet at 75c; 50 bags prime Hungarian at $100; 50 bags do at 90c.

TEAS—Good to choice green and black teas are in good demand, and are being held with decided firmness. In low grades an easy feeling is evinced. We quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—This market was without a new feature. A liberal business was transacted at the subjoined quotations:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Is dull and weak, with a tendency to lower prices. We quote: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was no change in the condition of this market. Trade is very quiet, and quotable easily as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	[illegible]
Tub, washed, fair to do	[illegible]
Common dingy	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, X, light	53@54c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, medium light	51@54c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@48c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	32@35c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	28@31c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	31@34c
Super, pulled	44@48c
Extra, pulled	44@48c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., March 8, 1873.—The market has been brisk this week, though the delivery has been light. About a hundred boxes farm dairies sold at prices ranging from 9c to 14c, according to quality. A few factories were offered and sales were made from 15½c to 16c. The Craine's Corners (lot of 100 boxes) brought 16c. The trade in New York City is steady, strong, and firm, with a free export and a good jobbing of stocks for domestic use. Fancy factories are quoted at 17c, but 17½c is received for extra lots. Stocks are going out well, and the country is nearly exhausted of its small lots of "ends," so that the prospect is good that the new-made will come upon a bare market.

The butter trade this week at Little Falls is improving, both in quantity and price. Winter made was eagerly taken at 31c to 32c, while fall made went readily at 35c.

A good many farm dairies are now getting milk sufficient to make cheese at intervals of a day or two, and the delivery of butter is expected to improve from week to week. We hear of several factories that are about opening operations for the new season, but we shall hardly have any new cheese in market before next month.

The weather has been cold with high winds during the early part of the week. The snow on all the country roads is deep and travel must be very much impeded as it becomes warm enough for a thaw.

F. H. W.

THREADS.

J. & P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD White and Black Threads

Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.

For Sale by all Dry Goods Dealers.

ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,

And use it for Machine Sewing.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $33. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's office, northeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE MORMONS.

Their Monopoly of Utah a Drawback to Its Advancement.

Serfs in the Old World, and Slaves in the New.

Difference Between the Johnston and Conner Expeditions to the Territory.

The Old Mormons Likely to Give Way.

Approach to the Salt Lake Valley--Weber Canon--Lacustrine View.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UTAH, March 2, 1873.

The great question for solution now is

THE MORMON QUESTION,

and people in this Territory are thoroughly roused up about it. One thing is certain, and that is, Mormonism is the most dreadful tyranny ever exercised over any white people on this Continent, and is full as degrading as old-fashioned negro slavery. People in the States can scarcely conceive how "like dumb, driven cattle" the majority of Mormons are; nor can they conceive what absolute delight the firm stand taken by the President gives to every respectable and law-abiding man. That this foul blot on one of our fairest Territories may be wiped out, is earnestly to be desired. It is no longer any use to dally with the matter; it is a thing that must be firmly dealt with, and, if necessary, the whole diseased and corrupt mass must be cut off. The Mormons have been trifled with long enough, and now it is necessary to take some decisive action.

If the Mormons leave the Territory

IN A BODY,

it will be the best thing that can happen, as, in that case, their places will be filled with an honest, law-abiding people, and a flourishing State soon be built up. As things now stand, they are a check upon all advancement, and their close corporation effectually stops anything like real enterprise.

If the Mormons had not monopolized Utah, it would to-day have been filled up with a happy population, and would have been

THE FOREMOST STATE

on the Pacific Slope, next after California. The cry that the Mormons have built up Utah is all nonsense; they filled it up in a certain way, it is true, but, in so doing, debarred respectable men from Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri from peopling her fair valleys, and opening the rich silver veins on the mountain-sides. Here, beside the great inland sea, there would have been a city far in advance of what Salt Lake City is now; and it is fair to suppose the Territory would have contained over 200,000 inhabitants. But respectable men, with their families, would not settle in Utah, for the reason that they were unable to speak their minds freely, lest some bloody ruffian, like Bill Hickman, or some other rascal of the Mormon Church, should murder them; and, if any one had any doubts about the ability of the Mormons to commit murder, let him read Bill Hickman's life. A more sickening list of atrocious murders has never been printed.

During the cold weather, the great Tabernacle is closed; but, if a person wishes to hear Mormonism pure and undefiled, let him visit one of their

"ASSEMBLY-ROOMS,"

or meeting-houses, on Sunday, and his wishes will be gratified. There are twenty of the assembly-rooms in Salt Lake City,—being one for each ward. While in these assembly-rooms, the people observe great decorum, and the Elders preach to them. A majority of the Elders are foreigners, and the way they "slash about" the English language is a caution. But that seems to make little difference, as they go at it hammer and tongs, and pound away for dear life. The singing is creditable, and shows training. Their form of worship appears to be copied after that of the Methodists, and, were it not for the frequent use of the name of Joseph Smith, one could almost fancy he was listening to a regular Methodist sermon. Very few people, aside from the Mormons, attend these meetings.

IT IS A SHAME

that the whole of this fair land should be given up to this nest of fanatics. Were they removed, a fair commonwealth would spring up, and another star could be added to our National flag. But, as long as the Mormons hold this country, it cannot be done, as Americans are determined that no State shall ever be admitted into the Union which is blighted with the curse of Mormonism, with all its senseless ceremonies and gibberish, and its criminal polygamy. It is high time something was being done with this community of outlaws.

It has been too much the fashion to gloss over the failings of these people; but the time for action has come, and I sincerely trust something may be done towards solving this knotty problem. Here, in a Territory belonging to the United States, it has been almost impossible for a citizen to get along at all, unless he would fall in with the ways of these people. All of his enterprises came to naught, and all of his efforts to advance himself were rendered fruitless. Great mountain-ruffians assaulted innocent men in the streets, and left their corpses to stiffen in the cool night-air.

The Mormons are drifting southward, and it is difficult at present to tell

WHAT THEIR INTENTIONS ARE.

It is hardly to be presumed that they are going to prepare a new city, like the present one at Salt Lake, merely to be obliged to abandon it in a few years. For the fact is, polygamy must and will be broken up; and the Mormons will be no more able to defend it than they would be to defend legalized robbery or murder. The whole system is rotten, and no one could have foreseen that a handful of ignorant people, full of bigotry, would have been able to build up a system which has given so much trouble to a great nation like ours.

The first expedition to Utah, under command of Gen. Albert S. Johnston, was a failure from beginning to end, and the Mormons were able to laugh in their sleeves and deride the whole thing; but it was far different when

COL. CONNER

crossed the Jordan with his drums beating and colors flying, and the Mormons were given to understand that there would be no more fooling, and, though our country was engaged in a great war, she had yet time to give a dose to the polygamists which they would remember for a long time. Col. Conner's men were California volunteers, ready and eager for a fight, and the Mormons knew well enough that the mockery of again abandoning their houses would not go down. There would be no one now to run after them and implore them to come back, but the Californians would gladly see them go, never to return.

In those times, one hypocritical old Mormon met a volunteer officer, and commenced the old-fashioned whining way of talking and threatening, saying the Saints (?) were determined to abandon the city and move off southward, but would first be obliged to burn the houses. The volunteer stood this for a little while, and then dryly remarked that there would be no house-burning done; "for," said he, "we have some heavy guns at Camp Douglas, and those guns command your city; the first attempt you make towards the destruction of this property,

WE WILL OPEN FIRE UPON YOU,

and shell you until you are glad to get out of the way with your miserable carcasses. The day of threatening has gone by. You are at perfect liberty to move off as soon as you wish, but it must be distinctly understood that no property can be done away with."

This was a new view to take of the subject, and, from that time forward, there was very little said about abandoning the city. Our soldiers were prepared to fight, and felt rather anxious to have an opportunity. Blood was being shed so rapidly on Eastern battle-fields that men in the Great American Basin felt that it would be a good thing to have a chance to shed some of it themselves.

The Mormon leaders are shrewd, and they knew well enough that their old cry of persecution would be unheeded when the Nation was struggling for its very existence; and they knew, also, that the California volunteers were determined to make them behave themselves.

I have heard it said that Salt Lake City was one of the best governed cities in the world. It may be so, for strangers stood in

CONSTANT FEAR OF ASSASSINATION

if they dared to speak their honest sentiments in regard to the Mormon leaders, or the wretched morality of the Mormon Church. It is certainly a crying shame that so horrible a mockery of religion should be suffered to exist.

All through Utah, a blight seems to be over everything. It crushes the spirit of the enterprising man, and puts a clog on every improvement. Slowly, however, this is being changed, and, in a year or two, a Gentile, or one who is not a Mormon, may consider himself safe in life and property. That a despotism, as firm and strong as that of Brigham Young, should spring up and flourish within the boundaries of a Republic, is one of the most remarkable things connected with the whole history of our Government. But the great majority of the Mormons were

SERFS IN THE OLD WORLD,

and it is not very difficult to keep them as slaves in Utah. A majority of the Saints have a stolid and unhappy look, like that which we see in the lower classes of animals; they are the mud-sills of Europe. Any condition in life would be better than their condition in the Old Country, and so they came swarming to our shores, and, instead of thanking us for an asylum and a home, must defy our laws, and help sustain as hateful a tyranny as any on earth. It is a humbug to say that they help to develop the country; they do no such thing, but, on the contrary, occupy the land which of right belongs to American settlers and law-abiding men.

There is an effort being made to bring this matter into politics, which I trust will be unsuccessful. The Mormons have a considerable amount of money,

WHICH THEY ARE FREELY USING,

in hopes to change the current of public opinion, which of late seems to be setting in against them. But the times are ripe for a full and free investigation, which will unquestionably result in the abandonment of polygamy by them, or a departure to new lands, where they may again flourish for a time, to be again driven away by an outraged and indignant people.

THE APPROACH TO THE VALLEY OF THE SALT LAKE,

through Weber Canon, is one of the grandest sights on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. On either side, the rocks are piled up to a great height, their jagged and rugged sides being broken by deep rifts and seams, while, through the narrow gorge at the bottom, flow the sparkling waters of Weber River. At the Devil's Gates, the sides of the canon come down almost perpendicularly, and the waters scathe, and roar, and foam, as if boiling in a large pot. There are a few pine trees growing along the steep, rocky sides, and large conglomerate masses overhead seem ready to fall and crush everything below. Bunch-grass, golden-rod, and sage-brush get a precarious support, and seem rather surprised that they are able to live under such adverse circumstances. It is a long way through the canon, and the railroad-track twists and turns in every direction, while making the descent from the summit of the Wasatch range of mountains. It was a great triumph of engineering skill to carry the road through this tremendous gorge, and cost an immense deal of time and labor. Here and there may be seen the remains of the old cabins formerly used by the workmen, while the two grand curiosities of the locality, namely: the Thousand-Mile Tree and the Devil's Slide, never fail to arrest the attention of the traveler. The Thousand-Mile Tree is so called, as it is said to be just a thousand miles west of Omaha.

THE RIDE THROUGH THE GORGE

is one of exceeding interest, and, though a man may have seen many wild prospects, this is probably far more wild and chaotic than any he has previously met with. It seems almost a natural gate, and through it, on the old immigrant road, have passed thousands and thousands of men, women, and children who were on their way to the lands of the Far West.

It is black and forbidding throughout its whole extent, but, at the Devil's Gate, its grandeur and horrors seem to be combined, and form a scene which can never be forgotten after it has once been visited. Through and through the cars descend, and, after a time, reach the opening of the valley of the Great Salt Lake, where a panorama of surpassing beauty breaks upon the view. On the right, the mountains seem to be piled up higher than ever, while, in front, may be seen the long, low stretch of country which is covered by the waters of the lake, and, far beyond, the dim, blue outline of the Pah-o-tom and Oquirrh Mountains struggling up amid the distant waters, or fading away and gradually losing themselves to view to the southward.

This valley has been described so often that it is not worth while to go over the ground again.

OGDEN

is a handsome place, and there are many fine farms and orchards round about. The Mormons here appear to be thriving and energetic, and many neat houses attest their desire for improvement. It is at the depot at Ogden—which is perhaps a mile from the town—that passengers leave the brown coaches of the Union Pacific for the yellow ones of the Central Pacific Railroad. Here, too, the Utah Central joins from the south.

It is so like a marine view here that one expects to see the white sails of ships in the distance; but, with the exception of a few luggers and some heavy punts, from about Corinne,

THERE IS NO CRAFT ON THE LAKE,

almost excepting the little steamer Kate Connor, which ordinarily hovers about the mouth of Bear River, near Corinne. Some day there will be a full supply of vessels on this dead sea, and a great deal of heavy material will be transported on its waters. I saw an old Indian who told me that he had hunted rabbits on the ground which is now occupied by the city. What a wonderful change has taken place!—though, when you come to think of it, twenty-five years is a long time, and in that period a great deal of work can be done.

Salt Lake has never yet been thoroughly explored, and it was here that Capt. Gunnison found the poor old blind pelican which was fed by his companions, while the Captain was doing something toward such an exploration. From this one fact, scientific men have been led to believe that animals and birds are endowed with reasoning faculties.

The time is surely coming when Utah

WILL BE A GREAT STATE;

but this will not happen until the Mormons are removed. There seems to be almost everything in the Valley necessary for the welfare and happiness of man. I cannot believe the American people will give this up wholly and exclusively to the Mormons. Other citizens, it seems to me, have as much right here as the Saints, and they have a right to engage in farming and in mining without being persecuted; and they also have a right to express their opinions freely upon every subject, whether religious or otherwise.

There is nothing more pleasant, during the warm summer months, than traveling over this country; the weather is charming, and the air remarkably invigorating. From the number of

RAILROADS

that are being built, one would almost believe a mania had seized upon the Mormons, and that they, too, are anxious to get their share of the public lands, which are being thrown away at such a fearful rate. Like a good many old men, Brigham Young is becoming grasping and penurious, and it is thought he loves a railroad even better than the youngest beauty in his extensive harem. The grasping of the land-sharks reminds one of what the old woman told the Hoosier schoolmaster: "Says I, git a plenty while you're a-gittin'; it never'll be no cheaper than it is now."

The impression here is, that the older Mormons

WILL GIVE UP THEIR WIVES

in preference to giving up their lands and railroads. It is so comforting to own some good railroad stock (provided it is not Credit Mobilier), and a man can sit behind it with the same resignation that he can behind "four aces" or a "straight flush." It seems as if every canon will have its own especial railroad, and that articles of merchandise wil be transported from one end of the Territory to another with speed and safety. ALGEBRA.

JAMES F. WILSON, AND $329.

FAIRFIELD, IOWA., March 5, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In an article in your paper of Feb. 18, you class our townsman, J. F. Wilson, among those who received from Oakes Ames the mysterious sum of $329. Now, though I was prevented from reading all the testimony before the Committee, I think I saw all of it bearing on Mr. Wilson, and I recollect of no evidence showing that he was in the fashionable class of $329 men. On the contrary, I think the proof is that he paid cash for his stock, and never denied his ownership, nor attempted to lie out of it, like some of the others.

Your editorial, placing him among the *three hundred and twenty-niners*, does Mr. W. injustice, and encourages some personal enemies in malignant assaults upon him.

Mr. W.'s many friends deeply regret his connection with the dirty job in any way; but, as he was among the few who manfully stood up to what they had done, and as he paid for his stock, after an open and fair purchase of it, his friends, even while not justifying all he did, think it unfair that your paper should be quoted by his enemies in proof that he got his stock, like some of the other Mobiliers, for nothing, and got $329 for taking it. Did you not do him injustice?

By the way, the $329 matter brings to my mind a problem that has furnished some amusement for our people, and which may not be without interest to some of THE TRIBUNE readers:

A gentleman of our town—a sort of "statistical cuss," who is always mousing among figures, and their powers and possibilities, and who seems to know all that is in them, and to be able to bring out of them more, of both fun and fact, than almost anybody else—has set our bookkeepers on a wild hunt for the magic 329. Averring that it is a prime number,—that is, that it is not the multiple of any other two numbers,—hence that no possible whole or fractional number of yards, bushels, or pounds of any commodity, can, at any possible price, in whole number or fractions, amount to $329,—he makes the allegation that the sum of $329 will not be found once out of a million entries on any ledger or collection of figures representing sums of money. He says that he has had examinations made of many bank-ledgers in Pittsburgh, Salt Lake City, and Des Moines; also, the accounts in our State offices; and that the amount ($329) has never been found; that this order of digits never occurs, except in the paging of books, or consecutive numbering of drafts, checks, &c. And then, with apparent gravity and innocence (though we thought that, in an almost imperceptible twitch of his facial muscle, there lurked just the ghost of a joke), he called attention to the most wonderful coincidence, that, from the same man, Ames, and almost at the same date, six or eight several Congressmen should have all wanted to borrow this hitherto unknown sum of $329. Can any of your Chicago bookkeepers find the mystic sum on their ledgers?

J. B. M.

TREE-PLANTING.

Ornamental Planting on the Avenues and Streets.

BY H. W. CLEVELAND, LANDSCAPE GARDENER.

The season of tree-planting is near at hand, and the work is one of such importance in its bearing upon the beauty and attractive interest of the streets, that it demands careful consideration and study to enable us to secure its best effects in the reconstruction of the city. Its relative value as a means of conferring a character of refined elegance and graceful dignity upon a city, which cannot be attained without such aid by any degree of architectural magnificence, is admirably expressed in the following extract from Robinson's charming book, "The Parks, Promenades, and Gardens of Paris:"

"If not already the brightest, airiest, and most beautiful of all cities, Paris is in a fair way to become so; and the greatest part of her beauty is due to her gardens and her trees. A city of palaces, indeed; but which is most attractive,—the view up that splendid avenue and garden, stretching from the heart of the city to the Arc de Triomphe, or that of the finest architectural features of Paris? What would the new boulevards of white stone be without the softening and refreshing aid of those long lines of well-cared for trees that everywhere rise around the buildings? The makers of new Paris—who deserve the thanks of the inhabitants of all the filthy cities in the world for setting such an example—answer these questions for us, by relieving in every possible direction man's work in stone with the changeful, and, therefore, ever-pleasing beauty of vegetable life. In Paris, public gardening is not confined to parks in one end of the town, and absent from the places where it is most wanted. It follows the street-builders with trees, turns the little squares into gardens unsurpassed for good taste and beauty, drops down graceful fountains here and there, and margins them with flowers; it presents to the eye of the poorest workman every charm of vegetation; it brings him pure air, and aims directly and effectively at the recreation and benefit of the people."

The Paris system of street-planting is one which we need hardly hope to see adopted in any of our cities, notwithstanding the obvious fact that it is the only one by which any elaborate design can be carried out, or grand effects secured. Not only is the whole work of designing and planting under the care and supervision of educated landscape-gardeners, but all the trees and plants are grown expressly for the purpose in nurseries belonging to the city, so that any desirable number of trees of whatever variety, may be had when wanted, of equal size and symmetrical form. It may be easily imagined that by such means an effect of dignity and beauty may be secured, in planting avenues and public places according to carefully-prepared designs, which is utterly unattainable by the hap-hazard method which we practise, of every man planting what he pleases on the front of his own lot. The result, of course, is a heterogeneous mixture. One man pays largely for a few great trees brought from the forest, which often fail to recover from the shock of removal, and even if they live, present a meagre, sickly appearance which can never give pleasure to anyone. His next neighbor procures smaller trees from the nursery, and plants half-a-dozen on a space which one or two would suffice to fill, and the consequence is they very soon crowd each other to such a degree as to destroy all beauty of individual specimens. Another plants evergreens inside his fence, which, before they are half grown, will be crowding their branches into his windows on one side, and infringing upon the sidewalk on the other. Then there will be long gaps, where no trees at all are planted. Yet, even with all these defects, which are inseparable from such an utterly unsympathetic way of doing the work, the appearance of verdure, in looking up or down a street, gives it a look of refined elegance, the want of which cannot be supplied by richness of architecture, and, as it is too much to hope that free-born Americans will surrender the right of planting what they please on their own grounds, it is all the more important that a knowledge of the general principles of planting, to insure satisfactory results, should be as widely disseminated as possible.

And, inasmuch as every tree in the burnt district of Chicago was destroyed, it is obvious that the work of replanting assumes an importance proportionate to the extent of the calamity.

Many streets and portions of streets which before the fire were occupied solely as residence quarters, will henceforth be given up to business, and will probably never be replanted with trees. But, on the other hand, the residence quarters are extending in corresponding ratio on streets and avenues which have heretofore been vacant, and every man who is building, or who owns a building site, should bear in mind that there is no way in which he can do so much to render it attractive, and contribute to the generally refined character of the neighborhood, at so small cost, as by the tasteful planting and management of the few feet of ground within his control.

Let us now consider the field we have to work upon, and the best means of development of the resources at our command. Chicago has probably a greater extent than any city in the Union of broad streets and avenues, the residences on which are set back ten, fifteen, twenty, or more, feet from the sidewalk. On some of the avenues the sidewalks are so wide that a double row of trees is sometimes attempted, but never with good results after the trees begin to approach maturity, as the inside row must always be cramped and shaded between the houses and the outer row of trees, and can never become well-developed specimens. Only a single row should be set, and those generally at much greater distance apart than they are usually planted. Of this, and of the kinds of trees to plant, I propose to speak hereafter. The sidewalks of our best streets and avenues are fifteen or twenty,—in some cases twenty-five feet wide. Then comes an area of perhaps equal width between the sidewalk and the residence. This area might, in almost every instance, be made to contribute quite as much to the beauty and elegance of the street as the buildings which line it, and at the same time furnish the most attractive setting and finish to the buildings themselves, yet this capacity is utterly and invariably destroyed by the needless habit of inclosing them with a wooden or iron fence. Let any one walk through either of the best residence avenues of the city, and direct his attention to the infinite variety of inclosures of the areas in front of the houses,—the endless hideous patterns of iron-work, some newly-erected and rigidly straight, others wabbling out of line and more or less dilapidated,—then the varieties of woodwork pickets and rails,—some white, some brown, some newly-painted, and some shabby with age and neglect,—and then the abominations in imitation of stone, which, in a few years, become rickety, and are all the more offensive for their pretended solidity, which deceives nobody. We have become so accustomed to these deformities, and have so long considered them as necessities, that very few people have ever thought of how much we should gain by getting rid of them. But I ask any citizen of Chicago, who has a becoming sense of the local pride, which is only an enlargement of his self-respect, to bear the subject in mind, as he walks or rides through our best residence streets, and judge for himself if I have stated the case too strongly. Let him start on Wabash avenue, say from Fourteenth street, and go south, and then from it into either of the other avenues, east of it, and everywhere he will see that whatever attractive appearance the street may possess is in spite of, and not in consequence of, the fences and railings which inclose the front areas. They are unsightly in themselves, and most so when they make most pretensions to be fine;—they hide whatever is worth seeing, either of nature or artificial decoration within the area, and by confining and shading the very limited space which is susceptible of cultivation, they prevent the possibility of such floral decoration as might otherwise be introduced in an almost endless variety of forms, conferring upon the street, at a cost far less than is expended upon the fences, the character of a continuous series of beds of brilliant flowers, or soft green sod, or fresh-looking flowering shrubs. If any one desires to help his imagination to conceive the effect of removing the area railings, let him go up Prairie avenue to No. 924, between Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, and study the aspect of the place in its present condition. The curbing has been laid, preparatory, I presume, for the reception of a railing of some kind, but it is hard to believe that any one can fail to see how much more beautiful it is in its present condition than any of its neighbors, with their costly inclosures, and this notwithstanding the fact that nothing has yet been done to the ground, which should be graded and nicely sodded even with the top of the curbing. Suppose that this arrangement were adopted throughout the street, and it is easy to see that its breadth and elegance would be increased in a degree that cannot be measured or described, while the saving in cost would be enormous. The simplest kind of wooden paling, with the necessary posts, could hardly be put up on a twenty-five foot lot for less than $40, and the cheapest iron fence would cost $100.

A consideration of the objections which will present themselves to this arrangement, would extend this article to too great a length, and I reserve their discussion till my next. Meantime, I trust that those who are interested will consider the subject, concerning which, for the present, I will add only this: Enormous sums were spent, until recently, on fences for inclosing cemetery lots. They have now been universally banished, as being only needless deformities. Within a very recent period, the costly iron fences have been removed from all the public squares and ornamental grounds within the city of New York, and the effect has been an almost inconceivable increase of their attractive beauty. The fact is gradually forcing its way into peoples' minds that fences, of any kind, and any where, are at best a necessary evil; that the necessity is not nearly as frequent as has heretofore been supposed, and where an inclosure is indispensable, it should be as simple and inconspicuous as possible.

GRAIN-INSPECTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you allow me a few words in reply to "Gradgrind," and regarding the inspection of grain in Chicago. To many on 'Change, it looks as if "Gradgrind" had a pretty close, if not a personal, interest in the present Inspectors of grain; and that to continue their office he seeks to shield the officials from censure, and, at the same time, to prevent any change in the law under which they hold office. Evidently he fears that, if a change in the law is made, there will be a change in the Chief Inspector. Of course he has a perfect right to perpetuate, if possible, his own or his friend's term of office; but I would suggest to "Gradgrind" that he has not pursued a course that is calculated to do away with the objections to the law under which he or his friend, as Inspector, is *obliged* to work. One of two things is true: either the law itself is wrong, or the Chief Inspector is incapable and inefficient; for never was there such complaint regarding inspection of grain here as there has been during the last twelve months.

"Gradgrind" mentions with satisfaction that the receipts of grain here have increased largely within the last two years, and he attributes the increase to the fact that the grain is inspected by the State, and not by the Board of Trade, as formerly. Let me tell "Gradgrind" that the receipts of grain have increased, not in consequence of the inspection, but in *spite* of it. I can show him scores of letters from parties in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska, to the effect that they would like to ship their grain to this market; but, on account of our *inspection*, they cannot. Every receiver of grain here will tell you that thousands and thousands of bushels of grain are diverted weekly from this to other markets, simply and solely on account of our inspection.

As well might "Gradgrind" attribute the increase in the receipts of hogs here, the last two years, to the fact that the State inspects the grain that reaches us, as to make the statements he does. The inspection of provisions and pork is done under the immediate control of the Board of Trade, and "Gradgrind" will please "point" to the fact that our receipts of hogs in 1872 were 3,488,528, against less than 2,000,000 in 1870!

You have not the space, nor I the time, for an enumeration of cases of hardship and wrong that occur in a single day in the inspection of grain in this city. Permit me, however, to say that so serious are the complaints, and so grievous are the burdens inflicted by the present law, that a change must be made in it. I understand that the officers of the Board of Trade are almost daily besieged to take steps initiatory to the Board's resuming the inspection of grain. There is but little doubt such action will be taken, if the Legislature does not grant relief from the injustice of the present law, by providing for the appointment of a commission or committee to whom an appeal from the decision of an Inspector can be made, and if other needed changes in the law are not made.

COUNTRY COMMISSION MERCHANT.

CHICAGO, March 8, 1873.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPITAL TO go into the mercantile business in Minnesota. Address N 39, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS been in active business during past seven years, in Chicago, with quite an extensive acquaintance, and $7,000 to $10,000, would negotiate with some responsible party in real estate and loan business, with a view to a partnership. Address T 61, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A WELL-established business, which will support two families, and, with the help of a live man, can be rapidly increased. 116 West Washington-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—$40,000—AN ACTIVE PARTner in New York, for the lard oil pressing and refining factorage; domestic and export trade; facilities and acquaintance established; business of long standing; associating with equal capital, and to take the place of retiring partner. Connections with a Western house preferred, backing by "special" a good business man as above. None but principals need address. Box 1312, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000, IN THE most profitable established manufacturing business in the West; 20 per cent per annum profit guaranteed; 100 per cent will probably be made. Address U 45, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 TO $30,000 TO join with part of an old and well-established firm of this city in the wholesale and retail lumber trade. Address N 95, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD-PAYING MEAT and vegetable market; small premium required. Apply at grocery store 550 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A NO. 1 HORSE AND NEW buggy and harness for a lot on South Side; will pay balance in cash. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, 63 McGregor-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR STOCK OF MERCHANdise, a good 3-story and basement brick house, lot, and barn, worth $8,500. Address P 14, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM, TWO HOUSES and 50 feet of ground on South Peoria-st., adjoining the Everett House; house renting for $120 per month. For particulars, inquire at the office of D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE UNINCUMBERED SUBurban and city lots, with liberal amount of cash, for choice residence on South or North Side, worth $12,000 to $30,000. S. R. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, EITHER LOTS OR acre property; well located, for brick or lumber or both. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — A GOOD RESIDENCE NEAR Twenty-first-st. and Indiana-av., or other central property, in exchange for choice acre property adjoining Morgan Park, on the bluff at Washington Heights. A. J. SAWYER, 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST COUPE OR CARRIAGE horse in the city, black as a coal, very handsome, sound, kind, and gentle; weigh about 1,200. 1064 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—AN A 1 BUSINESS rig complete. Must be sold, owner leaving the city. Can be seen from 10 a. m. to 5 p.m. at BRADLEY'S Stable, 261 State-st.

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE, DUMP CARTS AND harness to match, in good order, for excavating or railroad work; just the machine to have around your factories, foundries, or stables. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

WE MANUFACTURE A BETTER CARRIAGE FOR less money than any manufacturer in the world. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, factory, corner Sedgwick and Division-sts. Salesroom, No. 323 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., CALL THE ATTENTION of all parties wishing open and top buggies, Semi-coral and express wagons, single and double harness, to their sale on WEDNESDAY, March 12, at the Exchange Nos. 25, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st. All work warranted. Sale peremptory.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—BRICK, RACINE AND MILWAUKEE colored, pressed and common brick, at No. 78 North LaSalle-st. C. A. SMITH & CO.

500,000 BRICK, LAID IN THE WALL, WANTed, in exchange for a house and lot in fine location on South Side; also, house and lot for 200,000 feet lumber. C. S. BURDICK, 92 Washington-st., basement.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE ALCOHOL STILL, WITH GINhead, column, worm, and copper cooler complete, almost new; capacity 600 gallons. For particulars, address R 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND BOILER AND ENgine, 8 to 15 horse-power; must be cheap for cash. Address A. N. HANKINSON, 740 West Lake-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LARKIN & JENKS, REAL ESTATE dealers, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1, have for sale over 200 of the best lots in all parts of the city. The attention of our customers and the public generally is invited to the following as a part of our list of choice property, 15 lots on Wabash-av., 8 lots on Michigan-av., 6 lots on Cottage Grove and South Park-avs., 5 lots on Indiana and Prairie-avs., some as low as $50 per foot; also good lots on Wentworth and Shurtleff-avs., 8 lots on Park-av., 15 lots on Warren-av.; also good lots on Lincoln, Sampson, Taylor, Adams, Monroe, Desplaines, and Lake-sts., low and on easy terms; 170 lots on Western and Grand-avs. and Fourth-st. We have outside property as follows: 160 lots at new Northwestern Car Shops, 1-6 cash, balance 4 years; 25 lots on Fullerton-av., near Maplewood Station; 75 lots on Humboldt Boulevard, Linden and Lowell-avs., near same station, $400 each; 12 lots on Irving Park Boulevard, two blocks from station, $22 per foot; 160 best lots at North Evanston, 200 lots near Normal School, Englewood, four blocks from station, $250 each; also, 10 acres for subdivision at Washington Heights, and 5 acres at Douglas Park, very low. We also have a large number of first-class houses and cottages in all parts of the city. Title to all our property perfect.
W. P. LARKIN, General Real Estate Dealer.
W. M. JENKS, Lawyer and Notary Public.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV. BEAUTIFUL OCTAgon marble house, built when materials were low. Price low, only $1,000 down. S. MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, IN GOOD repair, arranged for two families if desired, with large lot on Oakley-st., near Fulton. $4,500. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRTEENTH-st., 2-story frame, with brick basement and modern improvements, at a bargain. Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 2-story and basement brick house, with modern improvements, cheap. Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st., 2-story new frame house, with modern improvements, only $6,500. South Park-av., north of Thirtieth-st., corner Garo, two 2-story frame houses, only $10,000, or will sell one house for $5,000. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN COTTAGE Grove, on Stanton-av., 7 rooms. Price, $38,000, on easy terms; $300 to $500 cash, and balance in monthly payments, if desired. Apply to owner, at 125 Vincennes-av., or at 562 Wabash-av. U. P. SMITH.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY ON HYMAN AND Ogden-avs. and the Twenty-second-st. Boulevard, in Sections 27 and 28, by G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, beautiful and substantial cottage, with large lot, 399 First-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts, choice neighborhood. S. T. KING, 70 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 158 NORTH DEARborn-st., east front; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—899 WABASH-AV., 3-STORY BRICK house, $28,000.
No. 502 Michigan-av., 3-story marble front house, $15,000.
No. 738 Michigan-av., 3-story brick house.
No. 1041 Prairie-av., 3-story and French-roof marble-front house.
No. 229 Thirtieth-st., 2-story frame house, brick basement, $8,000.
No. 810 Michigan-av., 3-story frame house.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 126 NORTH OAKLEY-ST., 7 rooms, $2,800. Nos. 182 and 184 Park-av., 8 rooms each, $6,000. No. 46 Artesian-av., 7 or 8 rooms, $2,800. First-class new house, 10 rooms and 100 feet of ground on Chicago-av., in South Evanston, $7,500. These prices are all less than cost. Terms liberal. Apply at my office in the forenoon and not at the houses. J. H. KEDZIE, No. 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. P. BAY, 30 RUCKER-ST.:
$3,000, house and lease No. 1 Rucker and Kinzie-sts.
$7,000, house and lot No. 30 Rucker and Hubbard-sts.
$500, four nice lots 25x100, Fullerton-av., West Side.
$2,400, choice 80-acre farm adjoining Crystal Lake.
$4,400, house, barn, and 22 acres land by Dolton Station.

FOR SALE—FOUR BLOCKS OF 5 ACRES EACH southeast corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, IN TERMS to suit, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST COR. OF MICHIGAN-av. and Eighteenth-st. 99x172 feet, with improvements, or will divide. CHAS. CORYELL, corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, corner of Archer-av. and Sanger-st. Rents for $140 per month. Price, $12,000. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, owner, 63 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY ADjoining Douglas Park, by G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE RESIDENCES IN best locations on South Side; also fine business blocks, under rental, for capitalists. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—70 PARK-AV.—ONE FINE BRICK house and barn, all modern improvements. The ground on corner Page-st. and Park-av., 64½x130 feet; will sell at less than cost, for the reason going to California; terms $10,000 cash, balance on time at 10 per cent interest. No middle man need apply. ABNER KIRBY, 244 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—AT A BARGAIN, 100 feet, northwest corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. 103 feet, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$400 AND $500—EASY TERMS—WE have 80 lots inside of old city limits, on Western-av., Oakley and Leavitt-sts., within two blocks of street-cars, omnibus and railroad line, at the above prices; title perfect. Call at our office and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 149 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK—THAT elegant first-class swell front residence, 649 Michigan-av., east front, near Eighteenth-st. A. J. AVERELL, Honore Block, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 5 ACRES AT THE northwest corner of Twelfth-st and Campbell-av. Inquire of G. CADWELL, at the corner of Western-av. and Polk-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE TWO BRICK HOUSES, WITH all modern improvements, on South Side, which I can sell at $6,000 and $7,000. Parties wishing to purchase can save commission and get bargains by addressing OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 179 Walnut-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts.; lot 33 feet front. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., ABOUT 50 feet north of Monroe-st. Terms to suit; must be sold. Apply to ELIJAH SMITH Trustees, Room 1, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—64x165 FEET ON WABASH-AV., 80 feet south of Congress-st. Will take good residence or acre property as first payment. CHARLES G. E. PRUSSING, 341 State-st.

FOR SALE—ON JACKSON AND ADAMS-STS., east of California-av., new houses and good lots. Address McCALLY, Builder, 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ARCHER-AV., Locke-st., Greeley-st., Hickory, and Muller-sts.
House No. 995 Indiana-av., with 25 or 50 ft of ground.
Fine house and lot on Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st.
Cottage house, barn, and one acre at Irving Park or will rent.
10 acres, corner of Egan and Western-avs.
80 acres in Sec. 17, 39, 13, near Oak Park.
1 block at Brighton.
Acre lots in Sec. 16, 39, 13, near new Northwestern car shops.
REA & COATES, 108 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, RANGING IN prices, all over the West Division. Parties seeking investments please call. Also some choice acre property. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agent, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND basement house, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; house on Indiana-av., and one on Prairie-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; all bargains, and must sell soon; several very cheap lots near Stock Yards; lots at Kenwood very cheap; also, several at Brighton. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., CORNER OF Madison and Dearborn-sts.:
200 feet, corner of Wells and Jackson-sts.; very cheap.
40x80, corner of Wells and Monroe-sts.; $30,000.
20 feet by 80, on LaSalle-st., near Lake; $14,000.
276 feet by 660, on Cottage Grove-av. and Fifty-first-st., fronting the great South Park, at a great bargain for a few days.
Fine stone front house No. 404 Michigan-av., at very easy terms.
No. 549 Butterfield-st., fine frame house, barn and lot. Price very low.
100 feet on Michigan-av., east front, near Thirty-second-st.; $200 a foot.
Also, a very fine frame house in the same block, with 50 feet ground; $16,000, terms to suit.

FOR SALE—50x125 FEET ON PEORIA-ST., ADjoining the Everett House, corner Peoria and Madison; will give a great bargain if sold this week. Parties seeking a paying investment will do us a favor by calling at our office, 188 West Madison-st. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—YOU CAN BUY VERY CHEAP A GOOD farm of 97 acres, fair buildings, on a railroad in fruit-belt of Illinois; lies high and level; easy terms. Address A. SELLER, Academia, Pa.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, a dwelling house and whole block in the village of Geneva, Kane Co., Ill. The house has ten rooms; cellar under the whole house; two cisterns, a well; also a good barn, nearly new. There is also an orchard of fifty bearing apple trees of the best variety of fruit, cherry and pear trees, &c. Apply to SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM, 60 MILES FROM Chicago. Will be sold far below value if taken at once. Address Q 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—5 AND 10 ACRE LOTS; GOOD LAND; well improved; 30 miles from Chicago at station. Price, $500 each, including town lot; terms easy. J. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH, OR CASH AND EXchange, city, suburban, and country real estate; dwellings, stores, farms, acre property, and lots; exchanges solicited on a cash value basis. J. W. BROWN, 283 Wabash-av.

WANTED—BRICK OR STONE DWELLING ON South Side, between Eighteenth and Thirtieth-sts., from $8,000 to $15,000; owners will please call at once, PHILPOT & HONORE, 137 Washington-st.

WANTED—1 OR 2 LOTS ON SOUTHWESTERN-av., between Tyler and Polk; will pay $2,000 cash if made an object.
We want a large number of lots (to fill an order) located between Twentieth and the extension of Blue Island-av. and Ashland and Western-avs.
Owners of cheap lots, North, South, and West, can do well by leaving them with us; the application for them is large.
H. OSBORN & SON, 128 South Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, SUMS AND TIME TO suit. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 La-Salle-st., Room 26.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE on 3 to 5 years' time. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 5, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, 3 to 5 years' time. McKINNON & MARSH, 125 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN OR near Chicago. W. G. ROBERTSON, 210 East Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE, IN sums of $2,000 and upwards, for three to five years. E. GROSPMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

DIVORCES.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 2, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1087.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, 21 acres, three-fourths of a mile south of Normal School, with house; well improved, and all kinds of fruit trees; Blue Island dummy passes the premises ten times a day. Apply to P. J. DUNN, on the premises, Sheridan-av.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY AT $1,500 PER acre, near the crossing of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Pacific Railroads; also, good farm lands near the city. WM. PRICE, No. 128 Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—RIGHT NOW, WHILE IT IS WET, I want to show those high, dry lots, and houses at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH, 804 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50 BY 150, AT CLYDE, TWO miles west of city limits, on the C., B. & Q. R. R. Good school; sidewalks laid; streets cut; side track in. Inquire of W. H. CLARKE, Room 2, Board of Trade.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT HINSDALE, from $2,000 to $10,000. Also, choice building lots near depot. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or LELAND & MIXER'S, 265 Seventeenth-st., from 9 to 11, on 'Change from 12 to 1 o'clock. W. LELAND.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also, choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK property in lots or blocks. We have some bargains. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 132 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE SUBURBAN AND city property cheap, and on very easy terms. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS; ALSO houses and lots in vicinity of Hyde Park Hotel. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, 2 CHOICE lots, on easy terms. Apply to C. SHACKELFORD, office Travelers' Insurance Company, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON LOTS, CLOSE TO depot and school; grove lots and ridge lots. We offer the best bargains in the market. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block, Chicago. T. F. WHEELER, Lyons Block, Evanston.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND SOUTH EVANSTON—Several new houses, with grounds, from $3,000 to $7,000, on easy terms. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block, Chicago. T. F. WHEELER, Lyons Block, Evanston.

FOR SALE—FOUR 5-ACRE BLOCKS AT WASHington Heights at less than half-price; only $1,000 per block, cash, or half cash, balance short time; will sell for $100 per lot at retail (48 lots in each block). JAMES ALLEN, 145 South Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—W ½ S W 28, T 38, R 13, 80 ACRES, AT $250 per acre.
Water lot on South Branch, near Twenty-second-st., $225 per foot. REES, PEIRCE & CO.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF HIGH LAND, ELIGIbly located at Washington Heights, near station on dummy road. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northwest corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, and Glencoe, 18 houses and cottages, having from 5 to 10 rooms, at low figures. Terms, one-fifth cash, and balance in monthly or yearly payments. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, near depot, Evanston.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES, AND SUITES OF rooms to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 3-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling, North LaSalle-st., near Schiller; all modern improvements. JOHN McLANDBURGH, Room 9, Custom House.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 12 rooms, all modern improvements, North LaSalle-st. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 8, 77 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—FIVE CHOICE RESIDENCES; prices $700, $1,200, $2,000, $2,500, and $3,000—the latter is worth $150,000. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, AND unfurnished rooms, by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien, 153 Dearborn-st. Transient, $1 to $2 per day.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single and en suite, at Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at No. 28.

TO RENT—AN EXCELLENT SUITE OF FURnished rooms, suitable for man and wife, or four single gentlemen. Inquire of janitor, Room 42, Parker's Block, northeast corner Madison and Halsted-sts., over Home National and Mechanics' Banks.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for two gentlemen, with fire, gas, &c; also single room, brick house; private family. 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—McCORMICK'S OLD REAPER FACtory. The McCormick reaper factory and grounds, with engine, boilers, shafting, and belts. Also foundry, with engine, blower, and two cupolas. Also dock on river of 470 feet. Apply at 62 North Sheldon-st., or at New Reaper Works, corner Western and Blue Island-avs. C. H. McCORMICK.

TO RENT—DOCK-PROPERTY, 114 FEET, ADJOINing the Star and Crescent Mill. Apply to F. BALL, 163 Washington-st., Room 28.

TO RENT—THREE FIRST-CLASS STORES, ROOMS (brick) to rent. Corner of Division and Sedgwick-sts. Inquire of O. B. MULLEN, Sail Loft, corner Wells and South Water-sts.

TO RENT—THE THREE LOFTS OF NO. 173 SOUTH Water-st., with office complete. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—915 AND 917 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of O'Neil, two large stores with dwellings over the stores. Inquire of JOHN COOKE, 136 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY OF 189 MADISON-ST.; one room 20x80 feet, with two other rooms; elegant place for tailor, or any light business; also four rooms, corner Halsted and Madison, suitable for dentist or doctors' offices. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT— PREMISES SUITABLE for fitting up a first-class photograph gallery, on Madison-st., Wabash-av., or State-st. State location to H & J, City Post-Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF NOT LESS than 10 rooms, north of Twenty-fifth-st. and east of State; immediate possession wanted; rent not to exceed $1,200. Call or address Room 1, Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE NUMEROUS APplications for houses and small stores by good tenants. Better prices can be secured now than later, as owners are now generally holding for sale. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark.

WANTED—TO RENT—NOW OR MAY 1, BY gentleman and wife, a convenient cottage, with barn attached. Address, stating terms, location, etc., D. H. DICKINSON, 310 North Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE A GOOD TENANT for a good house, furnished, between Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts., Wabash-av. and the lake. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED rooms by gentleman and wife (no children), within about a mile of McVicker's Theatre. State rent, which must be moderate. K 90, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—I RENT WITH BOARD, double and single rooms, handsomely furnished. House all modern improvements.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with first-class board. Terms moderate.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FRONT ROOM, BED-room, and clothes-press, nicely furnished, fire, and gas, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BEST OF BOARD with large furnished room containing two closets and dressing-room, hot and cold water, &c., suitable for small family or two gentlemen.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LARGE ROOMS, FURnished and unfurnished, contain modern conveniences, with board; house newly opened, surrounded by fine grounds.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD COURT—A NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

540 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE WELL-FURnished sleeping-room to rent, with gas, closet, etc., with good board, in a private family. Terms reasonable.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $250 PER MONTH—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR CHAMber's Encyclopedia and Book of Days, Webster's Dictionary, Thomas' Biographical Dictionary, Gazetteer of the World, and other publications by J. B. Lippincott & Co. For terms call on or address C. S. BURROWS, 159 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$15 TO $25 A DAY MADE BY smart men and women on our goods. Demand unlimited and profits large. 500 agents can have steady employment. Samples to country 50 cents. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A GROVER & BAKER OR SINGER family machine, in complete order, good as new, for $25. 339 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine-sts.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 147 Milwaukee-av., and 105 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 194 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER OFFICE, 213 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A. J. MELCHERT, Agent. Singer machines sold on easy payments and rented. Office open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 338 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, 150 FEET, CORner of Shurtleff-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. Inquire up stairs of the owner at 1443 State-st.

TO LEASE—FROM MAY 1, VERY CHOICE DOCK property on Twelfth-st., just west of Twelfth-st. bridge, running through to the Empire Slip, with railroad advantages. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Agency, 134 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH FOR FURNITURE—ALL PERSONS HAVing furniture which they wish converted into cash immediately, either at public or private sale, are requested to call on, or address BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers and Brokers, 189 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN ACquainted with the can goods trade, by a Baltimore packing establishment. Address No. 414 Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore, stating salary and references.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN DRY-goods salesman; none but those thoroughly experienced need apply at 481 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER THOROUGHLY competent to take charge of a set of city books; salary $1,000 per year. Address, in own handwriting, giving age, years of experience, and whether married or single, T 50, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE TO THE WATCH-making and jewelry business; a good chance for a young man, one that lives with his parents, and can give good reference. Apply at 579 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MACHINISTS—A NUMBER OF GOOD workmen, lathe-men and vise-men will find immediate employment at McCormick's New Reaper Works, corner Blue Island and Western-avs.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER AT KLEIN'S Photographic Parlors, 238 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A NO. 1 CARRIAGE ironer, none but sober and steady man need apply. Address HELLENTHAL & CO., Post Office 823, Jacksonville, Ill.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH WHO thoroughly understands the business, and of strictly temperate habits. To such a one steady employment will be given by the undersigned. Apply to or address SHIMP & BRO., Naperville, Ill. On C., B. & Q. R. R.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman. Permanent to the right man. W. A. FURBER, Exchange Building.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE CARE OF A horse and wash a buggy. Apply at 22 North Clinton-st. W. SPRINGER.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF TWO horses and a cow, to do chores about the house, and make himself generally useful. A man and wife, or single man can find employment by calling at 972 Wabash-av., Arthur Block, Rooms 8 and 9.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ALL MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT and sewing-machine canvassers to call on A. STONE, 180 State-st., between 8 and 10 a. m. and 1 and 2 p. m., and learn the extra inducements now offered to men that want to make money.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE IN THE COUNtry. Must be a thorough farmer and acquainted with the care of stock. To a strictly reliable man good wages and a permanent home are offered. EDWIN WINTERBURN, 59 VanBuren Block, West Side.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on or address JONES & CO. 169 West Madison-st. Big inducements offered to good, live men.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS WAITERS (WHITE). Matteson House.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WITH SMALL cash capital for an easy business. One averaged $7.50 per day last week; one made $9 on Tuesday, another $14 on Wednesday. Call or send 50 cents for sample. Address A. RAY, 25 and 27 West Lake-st.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS FOR SPARTA Tunnel, good wages, long job, free fare. 200 choppers; 25 farm hands; 2,000 mechanics and laborers for Texas Pacific. ANGELL T COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR INDIANA and Ohio; also 25 Scandinavian farm-hands. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—ACTIVE BOY, ONE WHO IS IN THE habit of keeping windows and store clean, one somewhat acquainted with drug business preferred; speaks English and German, at 403 Archer-av., corner Halsted-st.

WANTED—TWO NO. 1 WHOLESALE GROCERY salesmen who have a good trade. No others need answer. Address, with references, O 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—5 ACTIVE, SOBER MEN FOR LIGHT work; good pay. 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A MAN OR BOY TO WORK AROUND house and barn; one who understands taking care of horses. Apply to KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.'S Coal Yard, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS—ONE NURSE-girl and a kitchen-girl, at 141 Twenty-sixth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. Inquire at 818 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; who is a good cook, washer and ironer; small family. Apply at 543 Hubbard-st. No Irish.

WANTED—A GIRL HAVING SOME KNOWLEDGE of caring for an invalid, and to do housework for a small family (no children); German or American preferred. References required. Address O 92, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE BOOK-keeper; quick and correct in all office work. Address, with reference, O 89, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper who is well recommended. Address P. O. Box 125.

SITUATION WANTED—H. I. DIXON, EXPERT Accountant, Room 1, 119 Dearborn-st. Books opened and closed; complicated accounts examined and adjusted. Posting by the day, week, or month, on reasonable terms. Office work in general promptly executed.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND experienced bookkeeper and salesman on the 1st of April next. Has a good knowledge of the lumber business, having been engaged in it for a number of years. Refer by permission to present employer. Address T 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, ASsistant, entry clerk, or in similar capacity, by a gentleman having experience and being of solid habits; willing to be useful to his employer. Address Z 39, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT MILler, lately arrived from England. He is well up in his business, both milling and stone dressing. Address JOHN COOK, No. 14 Davis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation as first-class merchant tailor cutter in the city or a short distance from the city. Good references. Inquire 466 Milwaukee-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DINING-ROOM AND LUNCH COUNTER FOR sale ($150) or rent; $1,000. Can be cleared in three months or no pay. 61 South Canal-st.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE, snug and safe; price, $6,000, $4,000 down, balance in easy payments. Address O 86, Tribune office.

A DRUG STORE ON THE WEST SIDE FOR SALE; price, about $2,000; would be sold cheaper for cash. Address K 78, Tribune office.

A FINE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—THE BEST restaurant on the West Side for sale, the owner having other business to attend to. For full particulars address B 14, Tribune office.

A HARDWARE AND STOVE STORE, AND building, in good location on South Side, for sale. Good reasons given for selling. Address Z 10, Tribune office.

A PAYING FANCY GOODS AND LADIES' TRIMming business, at Cottage Grove, for sale; good opening for small capital. J.E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

GROCERY, STOCK, AND FIXTURES DOING A good business, for sale. Small capital required. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF Paxton, Ford County, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad; one of the best points on the road; a good chance for any one wishing to start a branch yard. Address E. LITTLE & CO., Paxton, Ill., or B. F. FERGUSON, 465 Catharine-st.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE AND BEST paying restaurants on the West Side for sale; a good stock of wines, liquors, and cigars; everything in good order; business from $80 to $125 per day. Inquire T. BOURGOIN, office corner Clark and Washington-sts., in Court House Square.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IN ORDER THAT I may devote more time to banking, I offer for sale or rent my storeroom, 24x60, two stories high; dwelling adjoining; splendid cellar under the whole, with good wareroom, barn, and other outbuildings convenient; have built up within the last fifteen years a good cash and prompt paying trade; have the oldest and best corner in town, and to a live man who means business will offer a good bargain and on reasonable terms. R. D. ALFRED, Jr., Cambridge, Ill.

STEAM FLOURING-MILL, IN A TOWN OF 3,000 inhabitants, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Mill has seven run of stone, with ample power; cooper-shop and warehouse attached. Fuel cheap; good shipping facilities by Mississippi River and by railroads. Call on or address, F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A JEWELRY STORE for sale; will sell all or part, to suit party. Call at 679 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. N. GRANBIL'S CURE FOR PILES IS THE BEST known remedy in the world. Sold by city druggists and wholesale and retail at 178 West Washington-st. Agents wanted in every county in the United States.

MAPLE SUGAR—40 BARRELS OF GRANULATED maple sugar for sale by G. J. STENSON, at 111 West Lake-st.

NOTICE—THE AGENCY FOR J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., school and subscription books, has removed to Room 1, No. 159 South Clark-st., where they will be happy to see any of their patrons or parties desirous of obtaining any of their publications.

WANTED—TO BUY TWO TICKETS OR PASSES to Denver, Col. Address 263 West Adams-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, and single volumes, old magazines, music, pictures. Call or address the old standard cheap book-stores, CHAPIN BROS., 214 East Madison-st., or 50 East Harrison-st.

OAKUM—VESSEL-OWNERS, SEE THAT YOUR ships' seams are well caulked before they sail with oakum made at the Chicago Oakum Works. Life and property depends upon it. JOHN DAVISON, proprietor. Office on dock west end of Lake-st. bridge.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF MEANS TO engage, or to become a partner in some first-class business, grocery and commission preferred; or some other business, if suited, somewhere on the South Side, between the river and Madison-st.; it must be a legitimate, paying business; none but a substantial party need answer; state full particulars. Address Box 124 Chicago P. O.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE AN INTEREST IN some good manufacturing business; can put capital, time, energy, and mechanical ability into the business. Address Z 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE MEDIUM-SIZED HALL'S SAFE, nearly new; also, office desks and 150 feet of office railing, cheap. R. E. RYAN & CO., 28 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BANK-COUNTER, WITH GLASS railing, at a great bargain. C. F. W. JUNGE, Treasurer Chicago Savings Institution, northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A STEAM CANAL BOAT; FULL CApacity; stone deck; in perfect running order, at a great bargain. G. P. BAY, 30 Rucker-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS TO RENT—AND FOR SALE. RENTING a specialty. Do not rent to go out of the city. WM. R. PROSSER, 816 Wabash-av.

THE NICHOLSON ORGAN IS UNEQUALLED AS a first-class instrument, and is the cheapest. Prices, $70 to $900. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 East Indiana-st.

OUR STREETS.

Now Clean Them Up---The Duty of the Hour.

Putting Things to Rights for the Season.

The Work to Be Done and Who Is to Do It.

Perhaps it was as well, after all, that an Arctic winter followed the summer of our great rebuilding. Human nature cannot stand everything, and this present generation of citizens, who went through the wear and tear of putting away the marks of the fire by putting $50,000,000 into the new and noble structures of our new Chicago, were perhaps all the more surely saved to enjoy the work of their hands by the enforced standstill that came down upon us with the fall of the mercury, and its persistence in the lower degrees of the scale of Fahrenheit. Hibernation has been genuine this time, and if our restless men have growled like bears they have certainly wintered like bears in doing nothing. At last spring is upon us. We say it timidly, not knowing whether we are to have a snow blockade still to record. But it is safe to begin to expect spring, and vernal breezes, and rainfalls without congelation, and early lettuce. Within the past few days the surface of our pavements has come back to us, and the ice-heaps are diminishing, and the mud is in full stage; and open weather, with the reservations hinted at, is here at last.

There is something to be done in the way of spring cleaning this year not often known in the history of any city. Miles of our best streets are choked and impaired by heaps of rubbish and building refuse. The building operations of last year postponed even the ordinary street cleaning, and we have the accumulated dirt and filth of a year to dispose of. It must be done early, and thoroughly. It is a part of the contract of rebuilding, and must go with it. Our noble ranges of stores and office buildings will be inaccessible and injured by delay in this matter. Builders and tenants are alike interested, and in many cases there will be no tenants until this is done, and well done.

Wabash avenue property-owners have wisely moved in the matter. They know that their noble thoroughfare is sure to suffer seriously by a postponement of spring cleaning and putting in good order for business. Dirt, filth, and debris everywhere, choked gutters, gaps where sidewalks should be, rubbish impeding pedestrians, and perilous to vehicles, leaving scarcely one-third of the roadway for passage at many points.

What is true of Wabash avenue is true of all our streets in the rebuilt—we used to write it the *burnt*—district, and millions of dollars of property invested in buildings will suffer seriously in the loss of quick returns unless the proper authorities roll up their sleeves and fall at work. There are men and teams enough to make the process a quick one. Happily, the work will have a double result. It will improve the streets, and will put the Lake Park in order. There is rubbish and debris enough under the feet of our street pilgrims to fill a wide area of the Lake Park smooth and even, and put it in order for the city's parade-ground and front-yard. We trust that the petty lake and mountain effects once sought in that locality are gone, never to be revived. Fill it up smoothly, and let it have an expanse of well-kept sward, and don't try to reproduce Switzerland in that small area. If the whole lake-basin could not be kept free from weeds and filth, what chance is there for a puny chain of wretched puddles arranged simply to justify the expense of mock bridges.

It was well done that the emergency structures were all forced to depart and give back the open area to the public, and now when the streets are cleared the larger share of that whole area will be found to be filled to grade, so immense were the deposits of last season.

So that a treble reason inforces prompt, quick, and strong work by our authorities in this matter. The health of the city demands it. The condition of the streets and the necessities of our new quarters of trade inforce it. And every load of rubbish removed by a short haul to the lake shore helps the speedy and now easy development of a feature of beauty and health there. It is not so pleasant, and yet quite as necessary, to discuss the absolute requirement for a large amount of work on pavement and its repairs. Our wooden block street coverings were not burned by the fire, as the first exciting dispatches declared, but they have been actually worn out and dug into holes and pit-falls by the building operations of last season. Spring finds miles of our best streets in wretched condition. This is not so much to be regretted, indeed, because the change of grades will require a very extensive amount of filling and repaving in time. But as this will not be pushed all at once, there must be a vast deal of patching and repairing to keep the worn-out and broken pavements up to a reasonable condition of usefulness and safety.

But it is certain that the best interests of property-owners in quarters pushing their rivalry for the best trade will require, even at some sacrifice, an early and complete filling and repaving of their respective streets, and where this is soonest done, the best trade will settle. It will certainly shun streets sure to remain out of order for some seasons to come. As an instance of the awakening of this conviction, we are glad to notice a strong movement of property-owners to put Clark street into condition, by raising to grade and repaving from Twelfth street to the river. There is apparent a promise that this will be among the earliest work of the season. The City Railway Company have laid their track, but are anxious to join the property-owners in the work of thoroughly finishing the street. It is then hoped by midsummer to put on the through line of cars from Twenty-second street to Lincoln Park, and give a through connection of great importance to the city,—a matter in which our entire public in both divisions are strongly interested and hope to see accomplished.

These facts and foreshadowing of the season's work before us are well known to the city authorities, and they are, we believe, fully alive to all its necessities. Let the city be put in order. The show-season has begun. Our great hotels, soon to amply accommodate and delight all visitors, will early begin to receive the rush of those who come to see our rebuilt city, to study its future and take a hand in its destiny. It will be expensive slovenliness if a single day is lost in preparations and progress of the comparatively small amount of clearing up and clearing away so necessary to give full illustration and value to the work of last season. The shovel brigade to the front! Let horse and foot charge down upon the street barricades left by our builders last year! Give us clean streets, and let us make ready for the business that will justify and reward the outlay of reconstruction.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The sale of Rubinstein-Thomas tickets begins this morning.

The residence of M. Duffy was entered by thieves at a late hour Saturday night, and property taken to the value of $40.

Prof. Morse and his "talking chalk" will tell to-night, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, how life developes from "Monad to Man."

A correspondent suggests the Academy of Design as an excellent place for the exhibition of designs for the new City Hall, as it is roomy and well lighted.

A box was found, yesterday morning, near the Chicago Avenue Police Station, which contained a dead babe, apparently about a week old. It awaits the action of the Coroner.

The alarm from Box 182, about 9 o'clock last night, was caused by a small fire being discovered in a frame cottage, No. 28 Kerr street. Damage, $50; insured for $300 in the Girard, of Philadelphia.

A gas lamp exploded in front of No. 617 South Halsted street, yesterday evening, shattering the lamp-post and setting fire to the sidewalk. The fire was extinguished by the "Little Giant" engine.

A meeting of the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons will be held this evening in the parlor of the Orphan Asylum on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-second street. Papers will be read by Dr. Trimble, on "Tobacco," and by Dr. Montgomery on "Pathology."

At an early hour yesterday morning, the store of W. A. Clapp, No. 290 West Madison-st., was robbed of goods to the value of $1,534. The thieves obtained an entrance to the store by prying open the front doors with a "jimmy." The property stolen consisted principally of silks and laces. The front doors were closed by the thieves, after they had obtained an entrance, and the property taken out by a rear door.

Alexander Carlson, a young Swede, found a place, yesterday, where the Sunday law was not observed. He took advantage of the fact, and consequently returned to his boarding house, No. 360 Wentworth avenue, about 5 o'clock, filled with liquor. This manifested itself in a desire to kill somebody. He accordingly secured a revolver, and not being able to decide who he wished to kill, fired off one barrel at random. The ball grazed the calf of the left leg of a man named Andrew Nelson. A policeman hearing the shot, ran into the house, and arrested Carlson, before he could do further damage.

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, a man named Patrick Gorman, a special policeman at the Bridewell, was thrown from a wagon at the corner of Ashland avenue and Evans street, and drowned before he could be pulled out. Gorman was driving at a rapid rate and at the corner of the streets above named, the wagon turned over The ditch was narrow but very deep and full of water. Gorman sank at once and did not come up for some time. When he appeared some citizens drew him out. He was taken to his home, and attended by Drs. Truax and Burbank, who pronounced life extinct. Deceased was about 35 years old and unmarried.

Yesterday morning, about half-past 9 o'clock, a piece of mosquito-bar took fire from a lighted candle in the office of G. W. Simpson, Esq., No. 39 North Union street. Mr. Simpson quickly smothered the flames, and, presuming that the fire was all out, thrust the remnant of the bar under a bed. A small can of powder was also there, and some fire still remaining in the bar, ignited the powder, causing a fearful explosion. Happily Mr. Simpson had passed out of the room before the explosion took place. The bed can never be slept in again. Feathers were blown into every room in the house. A still alarm was given to the engine R. A. Williams, and the flames subdued after an estimated loss of $75. No insurance.

TEA AND COFFEE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: When the duties on tea and coffee were abolished, I looked forward to the time when the stocks that had paid duty were consumed, expecting that then competition amongst traders would materially reduce the price of these articles; but I have failed thus far to note any appreciable reduction of price. Good Young Hyson and Gunpowder tea, that was sold at $1.50 per pound, is still sold at the same price. I do not know what the duty was on tea, but this I do know, that the same Young Hyson and Gunpowder that is retailed at $1.50 per pound can be bought in bond, in London, Eng., at from 2s to 2s 3d per pound, say 2s 3d, which is an outside price. In gold, this is 54c. Five per cent for English charges, insurance, strapping, etc., and 3c for carriage, would be 5c, making 59c gold, which in currency makes 67c. To be deducted from this cost is the gain in weight, which is generally 1 pound per half-chest of 70 pounds, and allowance for tare, which is usually 2 pounds on each half-chest of 70 pounds. This overweight and tare reduction are equal to 5 per cent value on a half-chest of tea, which will cover interest and insurance for six months, which is usually added to the cost.

Now, there being no duty on tea to add, that having been given to the people by the Government, the question is, How is the difference between 67 cents and $1.50 divided? That some of the retailers are weakening is noticeable by their offering chromos and tea-sets as premiums, and still keeping prices at old figures. Would it not be more business-like for them to put down the prices of their teas, and pitch their crockery into the street?

Coffee in roasting is reduced in weight 17 per cent; by adding 17 per cent to the price of green coffee, you can get the cost of roasted and ground pure coffee. Without taking into account the 5 per cent roasted peas and 5 per cent chicory, you can figure out the difference between green coffee at 28 cents and ground at 40 cents. Tea now sold at $1.50 ought to be sold at $1, and other grades at proportionally reduced prices.

One remedy the people can apply to reduce the enormous profits of the tea trade, and one very simple,—that is, by making combinations not to use it for a few days, or but half the usual quantity for, say, a fortnight. Sugar, some time after the close of the French war, in 1815, remained at such a high price, though duties had been reduced and production had increased, that such a combination was perfected in the City of London to do without sugar for a specified time. The stocks increased so rapidly in first hands, in the face of the reduced consumption, that the price was broken, and the holders of sugar had to come down. Such would be the case with the price of tea, coffee, or any other article which is largely consumed. A check on the consumption would so largely increase stocks in first hands that any combination to keep up prices must break. This season of Lent would be a proper time to inaugurate tea-abstinence societies. *****

CHICAGO, March 5, 1873.

THE NEWSBOYS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am glad to see, from an occasional communication to your valuable paper, that the newsboy is claiming some share of public attention, and that a Home for these little waifs of society is contemplated by the people of the "Phœnix City."

Those who, like myself, have known what it is to be a homeless newsboy, can easily appreciate not only the present benefits of such an institution to these distributors of daily news, but also its influence upon their future; for, let me say, for the benefit of the inquiring "Observer," whose communication appeared in your issue of the 5th inst., that they *have* a future, and that they, like other mortals, often gaze eagerly at that star that glimmers in the horizon of destiny, wondering what its uncertain light may yet reveal.

I have often thought it would be well for the public to know more of the peculiar life and habits of these members of community; and, in the hope of contributing something to that knowledge, I am now preparing a lecture upon the subject, which I hope some day to deliver in this city, for the benefit of the contemplated "Newsboys' Home." GAMIN.

PERSONAL.

Major D. S. Gordon, U. S. A., is at the Sherman House.

The Rev. R. R. Williams, of Cincinnati, is at the Sherman House.

State Representative J. H. Oberly, of Cairo, is at the Sherman House.

The Hon. C. N. Mitchell, Mayor of Saratoga, N. Y., is at the Tremont House.

Gen. Kane and family, of Kane, Pa., are at the Sherman House.

The Hon. H. D. Barron, Speaker of the Wisconsin House of Representatives, is at the Sherman House.

Nabeshina, Hana, and Muta, three young Japanese who have been studying law at the East for some years, arrived at the Tremont House, yesterday, on their way home.

John L. Coffin, Davenport; A. G. Burdett, New York; George P. Hurd, Clinton, Iowa; W. H. Wiltsie, Indiana; J. J. Mitchell, St. Louis, were the principal guests at the Tremont House, yesterday.

H. H. Thomas, Columbus, O.; James Burton, Milwaukee; A. R. Eglin, Anderson, Ind.; H. B. Jaques, Niles, Mich.; T. H. B. Davis, Frank H. Carpenter, New York; John H. Seymour, St. Louis; George E. Earlie, Algonquin, Ill., are at the Gardner House.

The prominent guests at the Briggs House yesterday were: E. P. Smith, Brooklyn; George D. Shaw, Providence, R. I.; M. Leahy, Washington; C. E. Conover, Dayton, O.; J. G. Funk, Topeka; A. G. Malloy, Texas; V. V. Stewart, San Francisco; N. H. Felton, J. M. Hanaford, Detroit.

At the Sherman House yesterday were the following prominent persons: E. D. Flora, St. Louis; A. N. Howe, Boston; E. Weilfing, New York; F. Y. Combs, St. Paul; J. F. Briggs, San Francisco; E. S. Moss, Salem; J. I. Brown, Nashville; J. E. Griggs, Philadelphia; J. F. Saberling, Akron, O.; J. Beagles, U. S. A.; M. Bath, New York; D. W. Dowe, Davenport; G. W. Mason, Menominee; W. O. Oglesby, Ohio; E. G. Dixon, Aurora; A. D. Beardsly, Milwaukee.

WISCONSIN.

Work Accomplished by the Legislature.

The Land Grant Imbroglio--Reports of Select Committees.

Manoeuvres of the Opposing Companies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., March 8, 1873.

It is 60 days since our Legislature met. There have been 420 bills introduced in the Assembly, and 170 in the Senate. The Governor has approved 120 acts,—a score more than up to this time last year, but there is hardly one of the number, aside from the appropriations, which there was any particular necessity for passing. Of the Assembly's bills, about 200 have passed that body, and 120 have been killed there; while the Senate has acted on 125 more, and, of the remainder, a good many will perish in the hands of committees. Of the Senate's bills, 90 have passed that body, and 30 have been killed there, while the Assembly has disposed of 60. The only reason why we "wait a little longer" for adjournment, is the impossibility, thus far, of getting a vote on the

DISPOSITION OF THE LAND-GRANT.

On Tuesday the bills on this subject were made the special order in both Houses; but, by strategy, were re-referred, and put over till Friday. When that day came, instead of taking any action on the matter, the Legislature, strange to say, adjourned to Monday evening, and nearly all the members have gone to consult their constituents, or somebody else. Parties intrusted, and especially those most nearly concerned, from the northwestern part of the State, —where some want the road built speedily, to enhance the value of land which they and others own, and others want the grant to lapse, that they may get a chance to buy land,—have oscillated almost daily between hope and fear. One day, the friends of one company have been sanguine of winning. The next, some new move, promise, or combination would put the other ahead. On Thursday, in the Assembly,

REPORTS WERE MADE

from two of the select committees to which the Land-Grant bills had been referred. The report of the Hon. R. W. Hubbell, from the select committee of its friends to which the bill giving the St. Croix & Superior land-grant to the North Wisconsin Railroad Company was referred, was so succinct and forcible that I give the reasons therein assigned for favoring the aforesaid bill's passage, in full, as follows:

They believe that wisdom, justice, and gratitude alike demand the immediate bestowal of said grant, by the Legislature of this State, upon the North Wisconsin Railway Company.

First—Because, by their private means and untiring efforts, the North Wisconsin Railway Company, its officers, and attorneys, unaided and alone, against the most bitter and powerful opposition, have saved the said grant from absolute forfeiture, and placed the State of Wisconsin, at this time, in a position to bestow it on any one.

Second—Because it is just and eminently proper that they who have preserved this grant to the State, in the firm conviction that they would be permitted to reap the reward of their meritorious services, should now, of all others, first be entitled, under proper and reasonable restrictions, to receive the benefits of said grant, and continue and complete the line of their said railway.

Third—Because, the men who have thus far constructed the 18 miles of the North Wisconsin Railway, on this land-grant line, have already shown, in building and completing the West Wisconsin Railroad with a portion of this grant, that they can be trusted for their good faith, their energy, and financial ability.

Fourth—The Committee therefore believe they are justified in expressing the opinion that any other corporation, or its predecessors, once having had the privilege and power, with the aid of this munificent grant, of constructing the said line of railroad, and who have, from gross neglect, or from interests wholly foreign to the welfare of Wisconsin, failed for years to build this road, and so wronged the settlers on these lands and the people of the State as to wantonly permit the grant to become forfeited to the General Government, ought not, under any circumstances, again to be clothed with this great and important trust.

Fifth—They further believe that it is the duty of the State, as trustee of an express trust, to see that a railroad shall be first constructed on the line designated by the act of Congress, and are of the opinion that, in conferring said grant upon the North Wisconsin Railway Company, this object will be secured, as well as the speedy and certain completion of the road.

This report, having been made first, put the North Wisconsin bill ahead of the others for action.

Judge C. R. Gibbs, from the Select Committee on the bill to give about a fourth of the land-grant, on the Superior end, to the Chicago & Northern Pacific Air-Line, made an elaborate report, arguing in favor of its passage because it would aid the building of a new railroad diagonally across the State, which would be a direct line competing with the existing great railroad corporations; give the people of northwestern Wisconsin a direct route to Chicago and the eastern markets; extend through thirteen counties of the State, many of which are without railroad advantages, and whose development it would greatly aid; will distribute the lumber and ore of Northwestern Wisconsin through the central and southern portions of the State, and in return take back their products; and cannot fail to enrich both the manufacturing and agricultural counties through which it passes.

The committees on the bill for building the road by the State, and the Milwaukee and St. Paul bill, asked further time to report, which was granted.

On Thursday, the friends of the North Wisconsin and the Chicago Air-Line made a coalition, by which it was agreed that the latter should have a share of the grant, and this put them ahead of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, who, by pledging themselves to an extension of their Southern line from Monroe westward, had secured the votes of nearly all the Southwestern Wisconsin members. Though hitherto opposing, the representative of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (which backs the North Wisconsin), on the ground, gave his consent to the above arrangement; and, forgetful of the adage, "There's many a slip, etc.," and unmindful of the fact that there was ample material for discussion and filibustering in bills in orders of business preceding that in which the North Wisconsin Land Grant bill was, they really expected to get at it and press it to a vote, and carry the Assembly for it on Friday. Soon after that session opened, if not before, they realized the truth of the ancient aboriginal's remark,

"WHITE MAN MIGHTY UNCERTAIN."

There was an interview between some prominent Northwestern and Milwaukee men, at which it is alleged, the latter charged the former with violating a positive agreement that the Air-Line Company should not have any share of the grant. Before the Assembly met, there was a great deal of caucusing, interviewing, and posting, with more excitement than at any previous time this session; and when the very full House was called to order, it was with difficulty that members and lobbyists, after a brief lecture from the Speaker, were quieted. But a few moments of the session had elapsed, and little been done, when Mr. Palmer, Democratic member from Milwaukee, and confessedly the leading man of the Assembly, who has been conspicuous in sticking to business, opposing adjournments, and anything that he thought would protract the session, moved to adjourn till Monday evening. Without a word of remonstrance, a vote by ayes and noes was taken, and the motion carried by a vote of 59 to 37; nearly all the Milwaukee & St. Paul men, and a considerable number of Northwestern Railroad friends, opposed to the Air-Line arrangements, voted for it. The astonishment of sanguine Air-Liners, and North Wisconsiners can be better imagined than described. The next move was

ANOTHER REPORT,

by Mr. Palmer, from the Select Committee to which the Milwaukee & St. Paul bill was referred. He read it so as to give it full effect. It maintains that "The purpose of the grant will be best subserved, and its legitimate results be best secured, by conferring it upon some company that will build the largest number of miles of railroad, and open to those sections of the State now unprovided for the same facilities for commercial purposes as are now enjoyed by the more thickly settled and older portions of the State, and furnish inducements to labor and capital to develop the boundless wealth now awaiting the enterprise of the pioneer and skill of the artisan in the northwestern portion of the State." It sets forth that this bill proposes to build more than 100 miles of road more than any other Company; briefly refers to the importance of the road included from Monroe to the Mineral Point Road; urges at length the claims of the Chippewa Valley (the same that, in connection with the "Dalls Improvement" contests, has occupied so much of the time and attention of the Legislature in recent years) to railroad facilities for marketing their lumber, and says: "The revenue to the State, at the usual charges for carrying, at the present rate of 3 per cent on the gross earnings of the road, would be $2,000,000 on the pine lumber alone!" It then urges the plea that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company is a home institution, and has done more than any other toward developing and improving the State, pays more taxes than any other road, etc. It dismisses with a sneer the claim of the North Wisconsin Company to the grant because it has saved it to the State; insists that the Milwaukee Company, if given the grant now, will build the road; and appeals for discrimination by the State in favor of its own citizens and corporations.

The Committee reported back the Milwaukee & St. Paul bill, with amendments for sharing the grant with the Chicago & Air Line Company,—intending thus to beat the North Wisconsin at its own game; but the report says not a word about these amendments, which, it is hardly believed, can be made in good faith, though the agents of the road aver they intend to stick to them.

After this report was read, and a little fooling on the Dog law, for fear something might happen an adjournment was taken.

The Senate Railroad Committee reported the Air-Line amendment to both the North Wisconsin and Milwaukee & St. Paul bills, and, after doing considerable business, that body also adjourned to Monday evening.

CURSES BOTH LOUD AND DEEP

were vented by those whose great expectations were so sadly disappointed by the shrewd manœuvres of the Milwaukee & St. Paul representatives, and the failure of the Northwestern Company's special friends to back them up; and, after some meetings of delegates here from the land-grant region, in which a good many hard things were said, a committee of conference was sent to Chicago to interview the managers of the Northwestern Company, and see what could be done. What a day may bring forth no one can tell. The Chicago Air-Line claim for a slice now seems to be favored by both the rival claimants to the land-grant, but it is confidently said that company will not even get the crumbs that fall from the table.

Reports in Chicago papers, that the Pennsylvania Central would take a hand in with the Milwaukee & St. Paul, have caused some excitement. It looks now as if no company was strong enough to get the grant for itself, but each was able to prevent the others' success. There is some talk of organizing a new company, of members of the Legislature and others, and giving that the grant. The bill for the construction of the road by State Commissioners is yet alive, but, as there is "no money in it," is not likely to be adopted, except as a dernier resort. There are whispers of some amicable arrangement—what can hardly be imagined—for a settlement of the controversy. We shall see what we shall see, and the coming week promises to be a most exciting one. The North Wisconsin bill has precedence, if reached on Monday. The Milwaukee bill is the special order on Tuesday.

THE ONLY OTHER MATTERS

of special interest during the week have been the bill for the repeal of the Temperance law of last winter, which was defeated in the Assembly by a vote of 53 to 45; and the repeal of laws exempting property of churches, schools, and charitable institutions from taxation, to which the Senate refused a third reading, by a vote of 14 to 17. Bills of the same sort were the special order in the Assembly on Friday, but action was cut off by adjournment. The next subjects of controversy in the Assembly are some old printing claims of Messrs. S. D. Carpenter and E. A. Calkins, which the State would probably save time and money by settling according to the prayer of the petitioners, who make out pretty strong cases. PLUS.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Meeting of Kane County (Ill.) Farmers.

GENEVA, Ill., March 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The second meeting of the Kane County farmers, with a view of forming a county organization or "Grange," took place in the Court-House here to-day. The President, Mr. William Conant, of this place, resigned, and N. N. Rawlin, of Kaneville, was chosen in his place. A constitution was reported from the Committee, and discussed article by article, with a view to its adoption. A lengthy interchange of views took place over the name of the society, as indicative of the admission of other than farmers to membership. A portion of those present believed that the organization should be composed of farmers alone; that all other classes were partially antagonistic in interests and inimical in feeling to the agricultural; that monopolies were not confined to railroads alone, but extended their ramifications through the manufacturing and dispensing establishments, supporting necessarily a large class of middlemen. Their opponents replied that home manufacturers and farmers were identical in their interests, and the benefit of one must be productive of good to the other, that such establishments as were metropolies were protracted by patents, and that no redress could be obtained as against them until the expiration of their patents, when we should oppose their renewal. It was finally adopted, restricting, by its construction, the membership to farmers, although the tacit understanding appeared to be that the question be determined by the local granges for themselves.

The Convention passed the following resolutions,—some of them cutting close to vital questions:

Resolved, 1. That those newspapers that do not support the cause of the people against all unjust monopolies, but take sides with their aggressors, are unworthy our patronage, and should receive no support from a law-abiding and justice-loving people.

2. That we hereby require the Supervisors of Kane County to scrutinize the assessment of the railroad property, that it may bear its proper proportion of taxation.

3. That we deem the practice of accepting free passes from railroad companies, by persons holding official positions at the hands of the people, as one of exceedingly questionable propriety, inasmuch as its direct tendency is to curtail the freedom of action and judgment necessary to a proper discharge of duty.

4. That it is the duty of our Representatives in the State Legislature to enact laws regulating rates of transportation of freight and passengers upon railroads, that shall not be oppressive upon either the property or railroads.

5. That we will support no man for office who will not use his influence against monopolies; and that the further contraction of the currency is detrimental to the West.

The Secretary was instructed to forward copies of the third and fourth resolutions to our Representatives in the Legislature.

After taking action for the complete canvassing of the county in the formation of granges, the meeting adjourned, to meet in Geneva on the last Saturday of April.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Suits.

SECOR, Ill., March 8, 1373.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: By your issue of this date, I notice that the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad has commenced an "aggressive policy of litigation" against some of the farmers on that road, and I presume with the intention of crushing them out, as well as to intimidate other so-called law-abiders. The farmers of Woodford County would like to know the names and addresses of those persons, for the purpose of contributing their proportion of the expenses.

Let those farmers against whom the aggressive policy has been commenced, commence like action against the railroad company for damages sustained by that three hours' detention, and for being put off the cars; and let the suits go before a jury, and we will then discover whose goose is plucked. FARMER.

Railroad Discriminations in Michigan.

PIERSON, Mich., March 4, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am a reader of your paper, and have read with much interest the proceedings of the farmers and others in your State concerning railroads, their charges for fare and freights, etc., and am very glad to see the people take hold of the question with so much determination of purpose. I have just read the Supreme Court decision in the case of discrimination between Lexington and Bloomington, and thought a few words as to how railroads do business here would not be out of the way. We at Pierson, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, have to pay $16 per car, "box or flat," to Grand Rapids, a distance of twenty-seven miles; while, from Big Rapids to Grand Rapids, a distance of fifty-four miles, the freight for the same car is the small sum of $8,—just half what we pay. Why? Because the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad intersects the Grand Rapids & Indiana Road at Howard, above us, and competes with it. And another thing: We cannot get one-fourth of the cars we want to ship in. At Howard they have more than they want, for, if one road won't furnish them, the other will. Another point: If we will ship by Grand Rapids so as not to switch off on another road, they will charge only $6 per car to that point, as per the whole distance. Can you in Illinois point out a worse case of discrimination than this? You might publish this, and let the farmers of Illinois know that we of this State are as bad off as they, if not worse. Misery loves company. Respectfully yours, S. FROST.

Common Carriers and the Common Law.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Register.

Bouvier defines a common carrier to be "one who undertakes for hire to transport goods from one place to another." Carriers may be either individuals or corporations, and the law governing them is substantially the same. Railroads are common carriers, and, as such, are subject to all laws applicable to common carriers. The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Chicago & Alton Railroad case is to the effect that the railroads of this State are common carriers, and are subject to the common law relating thereto.

This common law, "that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception," contains this wholesome provision in reference to common carriers, namely, that they may charge for transporting goods from one place to another only a reasonable compensation; and further, that they shall not make unjust discriminations. But the railroads have contended that in their charters, which are claimed to be inviolable contracts, the right to fix rates for the transportation of freights and passengers has been given to them, and that they may charge such rates and make such discriminations as they may see fit.

The Supreme Court of the State in its recent decision has harmonized the Common Law rule with the special railroad charters. The Court has decided that this unwritten law was in force when the charters were granted, and that, while the railroad corporations were authorized to fix and determine their own rates, yet they were tacitly bound to charge only such rates as were just and reasonable, and were prohibited from making unjust discriminations. This decision is an important triumph to the people. All they require and demand of the railroads is that they charge reasonable rates.

The power, then, is clearly in the hands of the people, through the Legislature and the Courts, to compel railroads to charge only reasonable rates for the transportation of freight and passengers. This disposes of the vexed question of "vested rights." The only "vested rights," then, that the railroads have, is the right to demand and receive a reasonable compensation for their services. There is no license to practice abuses and extortions, and make unjust discriminations. This is the sum and substance of their "contract" with the people. This is their "vested rights."

There is a contract, then, between the railroads and the people. In consideration of this power of eminent domain, in procuring their right of way, they have agreed to carry the people and their products and merchandise at reasonable prices. If they have violated this contract, it can be enforced. The Legislature can provide means for enforcing obedience to this contract, and to this end may, if necessary, declare the franchise forfeited, and proceed against them to judgment of ouster and final execution. What greater remedy could the people ask? Their powers of protection are ample and complete.

But can this contract be enforced? Why not? All other contracts can be, and are enforced, and there is no reason why this may not be? Let the General Assembly provide simple and effective means of determining a schedule of reasonable rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this State, through the interposition of courts and juries, and when such reasonable rates have been ascertained, let the courts be empowered to enforce obedience thereto. This is the solution of the railroad problem. With this vanishes the bugbear of "vested rights," and the great moneyed corporations of the State become subject to the laws governing common carriers, and can only receive reasonable and just compensation for their services. This is all the people ask.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A girls' school for type-setting has been opened in Vienna.

—American ladies are said to be among the most conspicuous gamblers at Monaco.

—Nearly all the officers of Victor Emmanuel's household are furnished with American wives.

—It is proposed to add the nice sum of $150,000 to the annual allowance of the Prince of Wales.

—Count Leopold Ferri, of Pauva, had a library consisting of 32,000 volumes, all of them composed by female authors.

—Bulwer Lytton is credited with the remark that "there is something in Spiritualism, but nothing to benefit mankind."

—The British Royal Infirmary now admits lady medical students to its wards. There was a hot contest over the question, and the vote was very close.

—M. De Rosenthal, the celebrated chess player, played twenty-eight games of chess simultaneously with as many of the best players in Paris, and won all but two.

—"You are a coward!" said a low cockney to a poor countryman who had refused to fight. "No, I bean't" said the countryman. "I have nothing to do with cows, I am a shepherd."

—A French statistician who vouches for the facts, states that Paris contains 1,450 hunchbacks, 1,224 individuals who have but one arm, 1,145 with one leg, 110 cripples, 17 without noses, and 3 without either legs or arms.

—Evidently the Pope has heard of the Credit Mobilier affair. He said to a deputation of Americans, recently, that he hoped that material things would not become the sole affections of the American people, for excessive love of riches corrupted the heart.

—Telegraphic rates are far cheaper in the old world than with us, yet the unthankful Europeans are not satisfied with the privileges which they enjoy in this respect. The Edinburg Chamber of Commerce has just memorialized the Postmaster-General to reduce the existing tariff to the rate of sixpence (twelve cents) for twenty-word messages throughout the United Kingdom.

—The undergraduates of Trinity College, Dublin, have been indulging in the sport of snowballing within the college precincts. The authorities evidently regard this as a crime only less heinous than high treason, as they have taken away a valuable scholarship from one offender, banished a second for a year, and heavily fined several of the others.

—It is rumored that shortly after Amadeus' first arrival at Madrid, tolerably conclusive proof was placed in his hands that the plot for the assassination of Prim was known to, if not concocted by, the Duc de Montpensier. The news of Prim's assassination, it will be remembered, reached the King as he first landed in Spain, and he was very anxious to bring his murderers to justice, but he was overruled in this, as in nearly everything else.

—We read in the French papers that the young King of Bavaria has given a commission to the celebrated Halbig for a colossal group representing the crucifixion, to be erected on a mountain commanding the valley of the Ammes, in the Bavarian highlands, the scene of the decennial Passion Play. The figure of the Saviour is to be carved out of an immense block of marble weighing upwards of 1,500 cwt.

—Dr. G. Robinson, a British electrician, has patented a new method of sawing timber. It consists in applying a platinum wire heated to redness or whiteness by an electric current to the trees or woods which are to be severed, much in the same manner as it has hitherto been employed on a smaller scale in surgery. By fitting the wire with handles, so as to be able to guide it in any direction, the most intricate fretwork can be cut.

—Workmen will shortly be occupied in clearing away the ruins of the Tuileries, and the opportunity will be taken to search for any objects of art that may have escaped the flames and the Communists. The Pavilion Marsan, which is still in the state to which it was reduced by the fire in May, 1871, will be the first attacked. Hopes are entertained of finding several articles in metals which the insurgents had not time to carry off.

—Prof. Chevreul, the eminent French chemist, has made a series of experiments on the stability of dyes imparted to silks, damasks, and fabrics used in furnishing. The blue colors, he finds, produced by indigo are stable; Prussian blue resists moderately the action of air and light, but not of soap; scarlet and carmines produced by cochineal and lac-dye are fast; the most stable yellows on silk are produced by weld.

—It is suggested in England that a law shall be passed requiring that no strike including more than 500 men shall be regarded as legal unless the opinion of the workmen has been first expressed in its favor by ballot; and also that during the progress of the progress of the strike a minority of reasonable number, may demand a fresh ballot to decide whether the strike shall or shall not terminate. This plan is proposed to counteract the exercise of terrorism, which it is said commonly causes and prolongs strikes.

—The marriage of Miss Rothschild, daughter of Sir Anthony Rothschild, and the Hon. Eliot Yorke, son of the Earl of Hardwicke, has created some sensation in England, in consequence of a section of the clergy of the Church of England lodging a caveat in the diocesan court at Ely against the wedding being allowed to proceed in the parish church at Wimpole, the bride being a Jewess. The Court, however, wisely declined to interfere, and, after a civil marriage before the Register-General, the second ceremony took place at the Wimpole Church, in the presence of a crowded congregation.

—Our geographies and encyclopædias, when they reconstruct their articles on Japan, will have to strike out the word Yedo entirely. No such word has existed in Japanese for more than six years. When the Mikado regained his ancient supreme authority, six years ago, the name of the Capitol was changed from Yedo (Ye, "bay," and Do, "door,"—bay door) to Tokio (To, "east," and Kio, "Capitol,"—Eastern Capitol); and so all good Japanese and careful foreigners call it. We suppose the name Yedo, with the occasional Dutchisms, Jeddo and Yeddo, will hold their own several years yet; nevertheless, we have spoken the truth, and lie not.

DOG-FIGHTING.

A Tennessee Landlord's Favorite Biting the Dust—The Quadruped that Uncle John Bought of a Backwoodsman.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

There is at the present writing a member of the House whose father was as renowned in his day and way as the far-famed Davy Crockett, of pleasant memory. We will call him "Uncle John." Uncle John lived and moved in these parts forty years ago. Cards, and race-horses, and dog-fights were his chief delight. Few men could beat him at a game of "old sledge." His horses had lightning in their heels; while his dogs (bull-dogs and fighting-dogs were fashionable in those days—they were the genuine "dog-days") carried the swift arrows of death in their bristling fangs. But it is seldom given unto one man to excel in three pursuits at one time and in all places. However, in respect of cards, horses, and dogs, Uncle John never met his match until the fates took him to Sparta, then and now, a flourishing little village in White County. Even there he beat everything in sight as far as his cards and horses were concerned, but his dogs were badly worsted. The Spartan inn-keeper had the king dog of all his tribe—a ferocious "bull" that "chawed up and spit out" everything that came along. Uncle John put up $50 in specie on his own "Tige," but if Tige had gone through a Cincinnati sausage-grinder he could scarcely have looked more ragged than he did when he came out. As went the first, so followed the second, faster and faster, till it seemed unmerciful disaster had overtaken Uncle John in the dog-line at last. He traveled many weary miles in search of a dog that could whip that tavern-keeper's dog, but all to no purpose. He was losing his money fast, and, worse than all, he was losing his temper and his patience. Faith in the motto "try, try again," had almost deserted him. He went out on what he avowed was his last hunt, and was nearing Sparta on his return late one afternoon, gloomy and dejected, for he hadn't found the right animal yet, when, as good luck would have it, just as he got within a few miles of the inn which had been the scene of so many disgraceful defeats, he met a backwoodsman driving an ox team with a great, vicious-looking wolf chained behind the wagon. He was not long ascertaining that the wolf was as wild and as savage as a hyena; that he had but an hour before been taken in a trap, and that his owner could be induced to part with him for a valuable consideration.

"I'll give you two dollars and a half in hard money for that critter," proposed Uncle John.

"Not enough yet," said backwoods.

"Well," said Uncle John, finally, "if you'll just help me strap him behind my saddle and'll take five dollars, it's a trade."

And they traded, "If I don't whip that d—d tavern-keeper's dog this time," muttered Uncle John to himself as he drew toward Sparta, "he may take my hat for a corn basket."

As it was quite dark when our hero reached the inn, he cautiously unstrapped the terrible beast, and pitching him into a deserted outhouse which, fortunately stood hard by, and fastening him in securely, entered the hotel.

"I think I've found a dog that can chaw your'n up this time," remarked Uncle John to the major domo, after passing the usual salutations. "You really think you've found him at last, do you?" chuckled the master of the king of dogs, and tipping a sly wink at the crowd. "Well, what do you say to lettin' 'em together in the morning?"

"All right," said Uncle John. "I'm bound to be off home mighty airly in the mornin', but if you'll be ready directly after breakfast, I won't mind giving you just one more turn anyhow."

The rumor soon spread through the village of Sparta that a great dog-fight was to come off next day by sunrise, and the whole vicinity was on the *qui vive*. Our hero explained that his dog was so *vigrus* that he was compelled to keep him closely confined. "Blamed," said he, "if I bleeve he knows his own master yit." So it was arranged that his dog was to remain in the outhouse—an old crib or barn, by the way—and that the other dog was to be unchained and turned in with him at a given signal. By daylight everybody was up and ready for the fray. The old barn in which Uncle John's dog was shut was so dark at that hour that only his outlines—just enough to indicate that he was "a sho nuff dog"—could be detected. Bets ran high, the odds being all in favor of the great victor in so many hotly-contested fights. Uncle John staked a round hundred against a like sum of the inn-keeper's. Time was called, the ferocious bull-dog sniffed his antagonist through the cracks of the old barn, growled defiance for a moment, and when unchained and the window opened, he lit in at a single bound.

Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro and flying fur, and sputterings of distress, and cheeks all pale which but an hour ago blushed with a quart of rum or something less. Men, women, and children were outside running round that crib, trying to peep in through the cracks and crevices. Such a spattering, sputtering, growling, yelling, gnashing of teeth, and caterwauling has never been heard in Sparta from that day to this. The tavern-keeper excitedly suggested that "forty wolves couldn't keep more fuss than them two dogs." Uncle John waited the issue with the calm dignity of one conscious that he holds four aces in his hand and the fifth up his sleeve; the only cool man on the ground. But it didn't last long. Sooner than it takes to tell it, a faint whine was heard at the window, the shutter was thrown open, and what was left of poor "Bull" struggled heavily to the sill and fell in a raw lump to the ground on the outside. This was the first and last time he ever turned his back on an enemy; he made one or two nervous kicks and all was over. He was in a shocking plight indeed; minus one ear, one eye, and the greater part of his "innards." He might have past through a thrashing machine and fared better. Uncle John hastily snatched the wager from the stakeholder, mounted his horse, and rode off in a sweeping gallop, yelling at mine host as he bade him adieu that, "Whenever he had any more fitin' dogs, to please let him know."

How long the wolf remained in that crib as monarch of all he surveyed, or how long "Bull's" master was in finding out the nature of the dog that sent his favorite to his last account, is not precisely stated; but it is said that when he became fully conscious of the facts as they existed, his neighbors heard him swearing for a distance of two miles. He took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, mounted a stump, and gave utterance to such maledictions as were never heard before. His character as a dog-fightist gone, his money gone, his dog gone, and Uncle John gone (never to return) stirred the deep foundations of his inmost bile. It is stated as a fact that he never smiled again; and that all any one had to do to get up the biggest sort of a rumpus was just to ask that Spartan if he had any more dogs that he'd like to bet on.

The Murder of Miss Shockley, at Salisbury, Md.

SALISBURY, Md., March 9.—The funeral of Miss Shockley, the victim of the murder of Friday last, took place this morning. About 1,000 people attended. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of death at the hands of George W. Hall. The evidence shows that deceased left the school accompanied by four small children. About a hundred yards from the school, Hall met her, and after some conversation about a letter he asked one of the children if Miss Shockley's brother, Elijah, a youth of 16, was at school. Receiving a negative reply, he then turned to Miss Shockley and said he was going to shoot her. She replied: "Pshaw George Hall, you cannot frighten me." Hall then directed a little girl standing beside Miss Shockley to get out of the way, and deliberately raised his gun and fired. The load took effect under the shoulder-blade and entered the heart, when the girl exclaimed "Oh, Lord," and fell. Isaac S. Adams, the schoolmaster, on being notified of the murder, hurried to the scene, and found the girl lying in the middle of the road in the agony of death, unable to speak, and where she died in a few moments. Two hundred dollars reward has been offered for the arrest of Hall. A man answering his description threw himself under a train at King's Station on Saturday night. Parties have started to view the body.

Fires.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 9.—The Russell House, at Humboldt, Iowa, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Loss between $9,000 and $10,000. Partially insured.

A fire near Nashua, Iowa, burned the residence of S. Noble. Loss probably $2,000.

EASTON, Pa., March 9.—Trinity Church, this place, which was just completed, was burned last night. Loss $25,000; no insurance.

CLEVELAND, March 9.—A fire this morning, at Clyde, O., partially destroyed a three-story brick block on Main street. The following occupants sustained loss by fire and water: A. Hirschberger, boots and shoes; Taylor & Richards, dry goods; E. E. Mann, hardware; S. W. Reed, drugs; Joseph Graybach & Co., dry goods and boots and shoes—two stores; W. W. Bacon, dry goods; W. C. Terry, furniture; Clyde *Times* printing office, Odd Fellows' Hall, Terry's Hall, Masonic Hall, and a number of offices. Engines were sent from Fremont and Norwald, and rendered valuable assistance. The fire originated in the hardware store. Total loss, about $50,000; insurance, $35,000 to $40,000. Individual losses not yet ascertained. The following insurance companins were interested as far as known: Sun, Cleveland, $6,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $4,000; Ætna, Hartford, $4,500.

AN EAST TENNESSEE TRAGEDY.

The Father, Son, and Son-in-Law Killed.

From the Nashville Union and American.

The wife of Dan Sutton, residing in Hancock County, was an unloved wife, her husband having left his home and commenced living with a disreputable female. To add, if possible, more torture to the wife and mother's breast, her son, John Sutton, went to reside with his father, who, at different times, as if checked by no moral restraint, visited his home and took much property from there to the house of his female consort. William Sutton, who remained with his mother, procuring a writ of replevin, and accompanied by his brother-in-law, Barnett, went to the woman's house, and, taking possession of a horse his father had taken there, started to return.

William Sutton was fired at by his father with a rifle; and now ensued a scene scarcely equaled in the annuals of frenzied crime or the history of meanest guilt. Having missed his mark, the father dropped his rifle, and seizing an ax, rushed toward his son-in-law, who vainly endeavored to avoid the stroke of death. With an arm nerved by madness the ax was buried in the skull of Barnett, who sank quivering to the ground, dying in a pool of blood. Not yet satisfied with his awful death-work, the father endeavored to plant the blood-stained ax in the head of his son, William Sutton. In order to save his own life, William Sutton drew his pistol and fired. With a wild scream the father sprang forward, the ax dropping from his nerveless hands, and fell shot through the heart. John Sutton, who was living with his father, seized the dead Barnett's pistol and commenced firing on his brother William. The two brothers—near enough to grasp each other's hand—fought till every load had been discharged. Having no more loads they pummeled each other over the head some time with their pistols, which they finally dropped and used their bowie knives. Thus the two brothers fought, until from loss of blood they sank exhausted to the ground. John Sutton had one of his hands almost severed from the wrist and his chin cut off by the knife of his brother William, who, despite his severe wounds, managed to escape. At last accounts John Sutton was thought to be dying.

Rise in the Illinois River.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., March 9.—The rise of water in the Illinois River has now reached nine feet since last Thursday evening, and there is ample water throughout the entire length of the river to float barges of the deepest draught. There can be no movement, however, until the ice goes out, which, it is hoped, will take place within a day or two.

Too Young to Marry.

COLUMBUS, O., March 9.—Ella Rains, a respectable young lady, aged 17 years, to-day attempted to commit suicide by taking two ounces of laudanum, because her parents thought her too young to marry. When found, the girl was insensible, but vigorous treatment restored her to consciousness, and she will recover.

Ocean Steamship News.

QUEENSTOWN, March 8.—The steamship City of New York sailed this morning, carrying the passengers and mails of the disabled steamer City of Brussels.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Arrived, the steamship Columbia, from Glasgow.

Murderer Sentenced.

NEW YORK, March 8.—At White Plains, N. Y., yesterday, James Ennis was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment for the murder of his wife.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

Little, Brown & Co.,
110 Washington-st., Boston,

Publish this Day:

VOL. II. DE GEX & JONES' REPORTS OF CASES Determined in the Court of Appeal in Chancery. Edited by Hon. J. C. Perkins. 8vo. Law sheep. $8.00.

Ready March 18.

VOL. VII. NOTT & HUNTINGTON'S REPORTS OF Cases Decided in the United States Court of Claims. 8vo. Law sheep. $5.50.

March 24.

SCHOULER ON THE LAW OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. 8vo. Law sheep. $7.50.

VOL. III. DE GEX & JONES' REPORTS OF CASES Determined in the Court of Appeal in Chancery. 8vo. Law sheep. $8.00.

Forthcoming Books to be published in April and May.

BISHOP'S COMMENTARIES ON THE LAW OF Marriage and Divorce. Fifth Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. $15.00.

STORY ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED States. Fourth Edition. With Notes and Additions by Hon. Thomas M. Cooley. 2 vols. 8vo. $15.00.

MAY ON THE LAW OF INSURANCE as Applicable to Fire, Life, Accident, and other Risks not Maritime. 8vo. $7.50.

CLARKE & FINNELLY'S HOUSE OF LORDS REPORTS. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. Edited by Hon. J. C. Perkins. Per vol., $6.00.

VOL. IV. DE GEX & JONES' REPORTS OF CASES Determined in the Court of Appeal in Chancery.

BIGELOW'S OVERRULED CASES. Royal 8vo.

BAGEHOT'S ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. CROWN 8vo.

RAWLE'S TREATISE ON THE LAW OF COVENANTS for Title. Fourth Edition. 8vo. $7.50.

STORY ON THE LAW OF CONTRACTS. FIFTH Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. $15.00.

AUCTION SALES.

By WILMERDING & MOUNTS.

PERMPTORY SALE.

1,800 PIECES

Fine Imported Woolens

Wednesday, March 12, 1873.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE,

BY ORDER OF

MESSRS. BAUENDAHL & CO.

By WILMERDING & MOUNTS, New York.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

796 Wabash-av.

GENTEEL FURNITURE

AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 12, at 10 o'clock, at 796 Wabash-av. Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Stoves, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, etc.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

Another Great Catalogue Sale,
AT AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, AT 9½ A. M., OF

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

This assortment is large, the goods prime, and price such as buyers make.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.